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An account of an eruption of Mount Veſuvius in Auguſt 1779.

In a letter from Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S. Britiſh miniſter at the court of Naples, to Joſeph Banks, Eſq; P. R. S. From the Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. 70.

EXTRACTS.

THE late eruption of Mount Veſuvius was of ſo ſingular a nature, ſo very violent and alarming, that it neceſſarily attracted the attention of every one, not only in its immediate neighbourhood, but for many miles around.

Since the great eruption of 1767, of which I had the honour of giving a particular account to the Royal Society [30. 29.], Veſuvius has never been free from ſmoke, nor ever many months without throwing up red-hot ſcoriæ, which increaſing to a certain degree, were uſually followed by a current of liquid lava; and, except in the eruption of 1777, thoſe lavas broke out nearly from the ſame ſpot, and ran much in the ſame direction, as that of the famous eruption of 1767.

No leſs than nine ſuch eruptions are recorded here ſince the great one above mentioned, and ſome of them were conſiderable. I never failed viſiting thoſe lavas whilſt they were in full force, and as conſtantly examined them and the crater of the volcano after the ceaſing of each eruption.

The lavas, when they either boiled over the crater, or broke out from the conical parts of the volcano, conſtantly formed

formed channels as regular as if they had been cut by art down the ſteep part of the mountain, and, whilſt in a ſtate of perfect fuſion, continued their courſe in theſe channels, which were ſometimes full to the brim, and at other times more or leſs ſo, according to the quantity of matter in motion.

Theſe channels, upon examination after an eruption, I have found to be in general from two to five or ſix feet wide, and ſeven or eight feet deep. They were often hid from the ſight by a quantity of ſcoriæ that had formed a cruſt over them, and the lava having been conveyed in a covered way for ſome yards, came out freſh again into an open channel. After an eruption, I have walked in ſome of thoſe ſubterraneous or covered galleries, which were exceedingly curious, the ſides, top, and bottom, being worn perfectly ſmooth and even in moſt parts by the violence of the currents of the red-hot lavas, which they had conveyed for many weeks ſucceſſively; in others, the lava had incruſted the ſides of thoſe channels with ſome very extraordinary ſcoriæ; beautifully ramified white ſalts, in the form of dropping ſtalactites, were alſo attached to many parts of the ceiling of thoſe galleries. It is imagined here, that the ſalts of Veſuvius are chiefly ammoniac, though often tinged with green, deep or pale yellow, by the vapour of various minerals.

In the month of May laſt, there was a conſiderable eruption of Mount Veſuvius, when I paſſed a night on the mountain in the company of one of my countrymen, as eager as myſelf in the purſuit of this branch of natural hiſtory *.

We ſaw the operation of the lava in the greateſt perfection; but it was, indeed, owing to our perſeverance, and ſome degree of reſolution. After the lava had quitted its regular channels, it ſpread itſelf in the valley, and, being loaded with ſcoriæ, ran gently on, like a river that had been frozen, and had maſſes of ice floating on it. The wind changing when we were cloſe to this gentle ſtream of lava, which might be about fifty or ſixty feet in breadth, incommoded us ſo much with its heat and ſmoke, that we muſt have returned without having ſatisfied our curioſity, had not our guide † propoſed the expedient of walking acroſs it; which, to our aſtoniſhment, he inſtantly put in execution; and with ſo little difficulty, that we followed him without heſitation, having felt no other inconveniency than what proceeded from the violence of the heat on our legs and feet: the cruſt of the lava was ſo tough, beſides being loaded with cinders and ſcoriæ, that our weight made not the leaſt impreſſion on it; and its motion was ſo ſlow, that we were not in any danger of loſing our balance, and falling on it. However, this experiment ſhould not be tried except in caſes of real neceſſity; and I mention it with no other view than to point out a poſſibility of eſcaping, ſhould any one hereafter, upon ſuch an expedition as ours, have the misfortune to be incloſed between two currents of lava.

Having thus got rid of the troubleſome heat and ſmoke, we coaſted the river of lava and its channels up to its very ſource, within a quarter of a mile of the crater. The liquid and red-hot matter bubbled up violently, with a hiſſing and crackling noiſe, like that which attends the playing off of an artificial fire-work, and by the continual ſplaſhing up of the vitrified matter, a kind of arch or dome was formed over the crevice from whence the lava iſſued. It was cracked in many parts, and appeared red-hot within, like an heated oven: this hollowed hillock might be about fifteen feet high, and the lava that ran from under it was received into a regular channel, raiſed upon a ſort of wall of ſcoriæ and cinders, almoſt perpendicularly, of about the height of eight or ten feet, reſembling much an ancient aqueduct.

We then went up to the crater of the volcano; in which we found, as uſual, a little mountain throwing ſcoriæ and red-hot matter with loud exploſions; but the ſmoke and ſmell of ſulphur was ſo intolerable, that we were under the neceſſity of quitting that curious ſpot with the utmoſt precipitation.

In another of my excurſions to Mount Veſuvius laſt year, I picked up ſome fragments of large and regular cryſtals of cloſe-grained lava or baſalt, the diameter of which, when the priſms were complete, may have been eight or nine inches. As Veſuvius does not exhibit any lavas re-

* Mr Bowdler of Bath.

† Bartolomeo, the Cyclops of Veſuvius, who has attended me in all my expeditions to the mountain, and who is an excellent guide.

regularly crystalized, and forming what are vulgarly called *Giants Causeways*, (except a lava that ran into the sea near Torre del Greco in 1631, and which in a small degree has such an appearance), this discovery gave me the greatest pleasure *.

After this slight sketch of the most remarkable events on Vesuvius since the year 1767, which I flatter myself will not be unacceptable, as it may serve to connect what I am going to relate with what has already been communicated to the Society in my former letters on the same subject, I come to the account of the late eruption, which affords indeed ample matter for curious speculation.

The usual symptoms of an approaching eruption, such as rumbling noises and explosions within the bowels of the volcano, a quantity of smoke issuing with force from its crater, accompanied at times with an emission of red-hot scoriæ and ashes, were manifest, more or less, during the whole month of July; and towards the end of the month, those symptoms were increased to such a degree as to exhibit in the night-time the most beautiful fire-works that can be imagined.

These kinds of throws of red-hot scoriæ and other volcanic matter, which at night are so bright and luminous, appear in broad day-light like so many black spots in the midst of the white smoke; and it is this circumstance that occasions the vulgar and false supposition, that volcanoes burn much more violently at night than in the day-time.

On Thursday Aug. 5. 1779, about two o'clock in the afternoon, I perceived from my villa at Pausilipo, in the bay of Naples, from whence I have a full view of Vesuvius, (which is just opposite, and at the distance of about six miles in a direct line from it), that the volcano was in a most violent agitation: a white and sulphureous smoke issued continually and impetuously from its crater, one puff impelling another, and, by an accumulation of those, clouds of smoke resembling bales of the whitest cotton. Such a mass of them was soon piled over the top of the volcano as exceeded the height and size of the mountain itself at least four times. In the midst of this very white smoke, an immense quantity of stones, scoriæ, and ashes, were shot up to a wonderful height, certainly not less than two thousand feet. I could also perceive, by the help of one of Ramsden's most excellent refracting telescopes, at times, a quantity of liquid lava, seemingly very weighty, just heaved up high enough to clear the rim of the crater, and then take its course impetuously down the steep side of Vesuvius, opposite to Somma. Soon after a lava broke out on the same side from about the middle of the conical part of the volcano, and, having run with violence some hours, ceased suddenly, just before it had arrived at the cultivated parts of the mountain above Portici, near four miles from the spot where it issued.

During this day's eruption, as I have been credibly informed since, the heat was intolerable at the towns of Somma and Ottaiano; and was likewise sensibly felt at Palma and Lauro, which are much farther from Vesuvius than the former. Minute ashes, of a reddish hue, fell so thick at Somma and Ottaiano, that they darkened the air in such a manner as that objects could not be distinguished at the distance of ten feet. Long filaments of a vitrified matter like spun glass were mixed and fell with these ashes †; and the sulphureous smoke was so violent that several

* As the fragments of basalt columns which I found on the cone of Vesuvius, had been evidently thrown out of its crater, may not lava be more subject to crystalize within the bowels of a volcano, than after its emission, and having been exposed to the open air? And may not many of the giants causeways already discovered, be the *nuclei* of volcanic mountains, whose lighter and less solid parts may have been worn away by the hand of time? Mr Faujeis de St Fond, in his curious book lately published, and intitled, "Recherches sur les volcains éteints du Vivarais et du Velay," gives, p. 286. an example of basalt columns, that are placed deep within the crater of an extinguished volcano.

† During an eruption of the volcano in the Isle of Bourbon in 1766, some miles of country at the distance of six leagues from that volcano, were covered with a flexible, capillary, yellow glass, some of which were two or three feet long, with small vitrous globules, at a little distance one from the other. Count Buffon shewed me some of this capillary and flexible glass, which is preserved in the Royal Museum at Paris, and which perfectly resembles the filaments of vitrified matter which fell at Ottaiano and in other parts on the borders of Vesuvius during

ral birds in cages were suffocated: the leaves of the trees in the neighbourhood of Somma and Ottaiano were covered with white salts very corrosive. About two o'clock in the afternoon, an extraordinary globe of smoke, of a very great diameter, was distinctly perceived by many of the inhabitants of Portici, to issue from the crater of Vesuvius, and proceed hastily towards the mountain of Somma, against which it struck, and dispersed itself, having left a train of white smoke marking the course it had taken. This train I perceived plainly from my villa, as it lasted some minutes; but I did not see the globe itself.

A poor labourer, who was making faggots on the mountain of Somma, lost his life at this time; and his body not having been found, it is supposed, that, suffocated by the smoke, he must have fallen into the valley from the craggy rocks on which he was at work, and been covered by the current of lava that took its course through that valley soon after. An ass that was waiting for its master in the valley, left it very judiciously as soon as the mountain became violent, and, arriving safe home, gave the first alarm to this poor man's family.

It was generally remarked, that the explosions of the volcano were attended with more noise during this day's eruption than in any of the succeeding ones, when, most probably, the mouth of Vesuvius was widened, and the volcanic matter had a freer passage. It is certain, however, that the great eruption 1767 (which in every other respect was mild when compared to the late violent eruption) occasioned much greater concussions in the air by its louder explosions.

Friday, Aug. 6. the fermentation in the mountain was less violent; but about noon, there was a loud report, at which time it was supposed, that a portion of the little mountain within the crater had fallen in. At night the throws from the crater increased, and proceeded evidently from two separate mouths, which emitting red-hot scoriæ, and in different directions, formed a most beautiful and almost continued fire-work.

On Saturday, Aug. 7. the volcano remained much in the same state; but about twelve o'clock at night its fermentation increased greatly. The second fever-fit of the mountain may be said to have manifested itself at this time. I was watching its motions from the mole of Naples, which has a full view of the volcano, and had been witness to several glorious picturesque effects produced by the reflexion of the deep-red fire which issued from the crater of Vesuvius, and mounted up in the midst of the huge clouds, when a summer storm, called here a *tropea*, came on suddenly, and blended its heavy watery clouds with the sulphureous and mineral ones, which were already like so many other mountains piled over the summit of the volcano; at this moment a fountain of fire was shot up to an incredible height, casting so bright a light, that the smallest objects could be clearly distinguished at any place within six miles or more of Vesuvius.

The black stormy clouds passing swiftly over, and at times covering the whole or a part of the bright column of fire, at other times clearing away, and giving a full view of it, with the various tints produced by its reverberated light on the white clouds above, in contrast with the pale flashes of forked lightning that attended the *tropea*, formed such a scene as no power of art can ever express.

That which followed the next evening was surely much more formidable and alarming; but this was more beautiful and sublime than even the most lively imagination can paint to itself. This great explosion did not last above eight or ten minutes; after which Vesuvius was totally eclipsed by the dark clouds, and there fell a heavy shower of rain.

Some scoriæ and small stones fell at Ottaiano during this eruption, and some of a very great size in the valley between Vesuvius and the Hermitage. All the inhabitants of the towns at the foot of the volcano were in the greatest alarm, and preparing to abandon their houses, had the eruption continued longer.

One of his Sicilian Majesty's gamekeepers, who was out in the fields near Ottaiano whilst this combined storm was at its height, was greatly surprised to find the drops of rain scald his face and hands; which phenomenon was probably occasioned by the clouds having acquired

ring this eruption. Sorrentio, in his "Istoria del Vesuvio," published at Naples in 1734, likewise mentions vitrified matter, like herbs and straw, being found on the ground in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius during an eruption of that mountain in 1724.

quired a great degree of heat in passing through the above-mentioned column of fire. The King of Naples did me the honour of informing me of this curious circumstance.

Sunday, Aug. 8. the mountain was quiet till towards six o'clock in the evening, when a great smoke began to gather again over its crater, and about an hour after, a rumbling subterraneous noise was heard in the neighbourhood of the volcano: the usual throws of red-hot stones and scoriæ began, and increased every instant. I was at this time at Pausilipo, in the company of several of my countrymen, observing with good telescopes the curious phenomena in the crater of Vesuvius; which, with such help, we could distinguish as well as if we had been actually seated on the summit of the Volcano. The crater seemed much enlarged by the violence of last night's explosions, and the little mountain no longer existed. About nine o' clock there was a loud report, which shook the houses of Portici and its neighbourhood to such a degree as to alarm their inhabitants, and drive them out into the streets; and, as I have since seen, many windows were broken, and walls cracked, by the concussion of the air from that explosion, though faintly heard at Naples.

In an instant a fountain of liquid transparent fire began to rise, and, gradually increasing, arrived at so amazing a height as to strike every one who beheld it with the most awful astonishment. I shall scarcely be credited when I assure you, Sir, that, to the best of my judgement, the height of this stupendous column of fire could not be less than three times that of Vesuvius itself, which, as you know, rises perpendicularly near 3700 feet above the level of the sea.

Puffs of smoke, as black as can possibly be imagined, succeeded one another hastily, and accompanied the red-hot transparent and liquid lava, interrupting its splendid brightness here and there by patches of the darkest hue. Within these puffs of smoke at the very moment of their emission from the crater, I could perceive a bright, but pale electrical fire, briskly playing about in zigzag lines.

The wind was S. W.; and, though gentle, was sufficient to carry these detached clouds or puffs of smoke out of the column of fire; and a collection of them, by degrees, formed a black and extensive curtain (if I may be allowed the expression) behind it; in other parts of the sky it was perfectly clear, and the stars were bright.

The fiery fountain of so gigantic a size upon the dark ground above mentioned, made the most glorious contrast imaginable; and the blaze of it reflected strongly on the surface of the sea, which was at that time perfectly smooth, added greatly to this sublime view.

The liquid lava, mixed with stones and scoriæ, after having mounted, I verily believe, at the least ten thousand feet, was partly directed by the wind towards Ottaiano, and partly falling almost perpendicularly, still red-hot and liquid, on Vesuvius, covered its whole cone, part of that of the mountain of Somma, and the valley between them. The falling matter being nearly as vivid and inflamed as that which was continually issuing fresh from the crater, formed with it one complete body of fire, which could not be less than two miles and a half in breadth, and of the extraordinary height above mentioned, casting a heat to the distance of at least six miles around it.

The brushwood on the mountain of Somma was soon in a blaze; which flame being of a different tint from the deep red of the matter thrown out of the volcano, and from the silvery blue of the electrical fire, still added to the contrast of this most extraordinary scene.

The black cloud increasing greatly, once bent towards Naples, and seemed to threaten this fair city with speedy destruction; for it was charged with electrical matter, which kept constantly darting about it in strong and bright zigzags, just like those described by Pliny the younger in his letter to Tacitus, and which accompanied the great eruption of Vesuvius that proved fatal to his uncle. This volcanic lightning, however, as I particularly remarked, very rarely quitted the cloud, but usually returned to the great column of fire towards the crater of the volcano from whence it originally came. Once or twice, indeed, I saw this lightning (or *fersilli*, as it is called here) fall on the top of Somma, and set fire to some dry grass and bushes *.

Fortunately

* Some time after the eruption had ceased, the air continued greatly impregnated with electrical

Fortunately for us, the wind increasing from the S. W. quarter, carried back the threatening cloud just as it had reached the city, and began to occasion great alarm. All public diversions ceased in an instant, and the theatres being shut, the doors of the churches were thrown open. Numerous processions were formed in the streets, and women and children with dishevelled heads filled the air with their cries, insisting loudly upon the relics of St Januarius being immediately opposed to the fury of the mountain: in short, the populace of this great city began to display its usual extravagant mixture of riot and bigotry; and if some speedy and well-timed precautions had not been taken, Naples would, perhaps, have been in more danger of suffering from the irregularities of its lower class of inhabitants than from the angry volcano.

But to return to my subject: After the column of fire had continued in full force near half an hour, the eruption ceased all at once, and Vesuvius remained sullen and silent. After the dazzling light of the fiery fountain * all seemed dark and dismal except the cone of Vesuvius, which was covered with glowing cinders and scoriæ; from under which, at times, here and there, small streams of liquid lava escaped, and rolled down the steep sides of the volcano. This scene put me in mind of Martial's description of Ætna:

Cuncta jacent flammis, et tristi mersa favilla.

In the parts of Naples nearest Vesuvius, whilst the eruption lasted, a mixed smell, like that of sulphur, with the vapours of an iron foundery, was sensible; but nearer to the mountain that smell was very offensive, as I have often found it in my visits to Vesuvius during an eruption.

Thus, Sir, have I endeavoured to convey to you at least a faint idea of a scene so glorious and sublime as, perhaps, may have never before been viewed by human eyes, at least in such perfection.

I am sensible, from the traces of them I have observed in the volcanic strata, which compose the greatest part of this country, that there have been many more considerable eruptions than the one just described; yet, most probably, those very violent eruptions must either have been attended with earthquakes, and other such alarming circumstances, as to make the beholders less attentive to the beauty of the scenes such phenomena offered than to their own safety; or clouds of smoke and ashes, as is usually the case in all great eruptions, must have so far obscured the volcano, as to exhibit only a confused mass of fire and smoke.

Monday, Aug. 9. about nine o'clock in the morning, the 4th fever-fit of the mountain began to manifest itself by the usual symptoms, such as a subterraneous boiling noise, violent explosions of inflamed matter from the crater of the volcano, accompanied with smoke and ashes, which symptoms increased every instant. The smoke was of two sorts: the one as white as snow, the other as black as jet.

The white, as described in the former part of this journal, rolled gently mass over mass, resembling bales of the softest cotton; and the black, composed of scoriæ and minute ashes, shot up with force in the midst of the white smoke, which, from the minerals, was also sometimes tinged with yellow, blue, and green. Presently such a tremendous mass of these accumulated clouds stood over Vesuvius as seemed to threaten Naples again, and actually made the mountain itself appear a mole-hill.

This day's eruption was similar to that of Thursday last, but many degrees more violent. Some stones, thrown near as high as those of last night, fell on the mountain of Somma, and set fire to the brushwood with which it is covered; but there being little wind, and that westerly, the volcanic matter rose and fell in a more perpendicular direction, and Ottaiano did not suffer by this day's eruption;

electrical matter. The Duke of Cotrofiano, a Neapolitan nobleman, (who, from his superior knowledge in experimental philosophy and mechanics, does honour to his country), told me, that having, about half an hour after the great eruption had ceased, held a Leyden bottle, armed with a pointed wire, out of his window at Naples, it soon became considerably charged. While the eruption was in force, its appearance was too alarming to allow one to think of such experiments.

* The light diffused by this huge column of fire was so strong, that the most minute objects could be discerned clearly within the compass of ten miles or more round the mountain. Mr Morris, an English gentleman, told me, that at Sorrento, which is twelve miles from Vesuvius, he read the title page of a book by the volcanic light.

eruption; but moſt of the inhabitants of the towns on the borders of Veſuvius, fled to Naples, alarmed by the tremendous clouds and the loud exploſions.

We remarked, that ſeveral very large ſtones, after having mounted to an immenſe height, formed a parabola, leaving behind them a trace of white ſmoke that marked their courſe. Some burſt in the air exactly like bombs; others fell into the valley between Somma and Veſuvius without burſting; others again burſt into a thouſand pieces ſoon after their emiſſion from the crater: they might very properly be called volcanic bombs.

In the ſmoke iſſuing from the crater of Veſuvius we often remarked a ſudden briſk and quivering motion, which ſeemed to communicate itſelf inſtantaneouſly from one cloud to another, and ſometimes affected thoſe that were very high in the great maſs above the volcano. Though I could not diſcern any electrical fire, yet I make no doubt, but that the effect above mentioned was occaſioned by it, and would have been viſible in the night-time.

Upon the whole, this day's eruption was very alarming; until the lava broke out about two o'clock, and ran three miles between the two mountains, we were in continual apprehenſion of ſome fatal event. It continued to run about three hours, during which time every other ſymptom of the mountain-fever gradually abated, and at ſeven o'clock at night all was calm.

It was univerſally remarked, that the air this night, for many hours after the eruption, was filled with meteors, ſuch as are vulgarly called falling ſtars: they ſhot generally in an horizontal direction, leaving a luminous trace behind them, but which quickly diſappeared. The night was remarkably fine, ſtar-light, and without a cloud. This kind of electrical fire ſeemed to be harmleſs, and never to reach the ground; whereas that with which the black volcanic cloud of laſt night was pregnant, appeared miſchievous, like the lightning that attends a ſevere thunder-ſtorm, as we ſhould undoubtedly have experienced, had the eruption continued longer, and the cloud ſpread over Naples. The ſame kind of lightning proved fatal to ſeveral people, and did great damage within the ſpace of many miles round Veſuvius during its great eruption of 1631.

During this day's eruption the relics of St Januarius were carried in proceſſion, and expoſed to the furious mountain from the bridge of the Maddalena, amidſt a prodigious concourſe of people, who are at this moment well convinced, that to this ceremony alone Naples may attribute its happy eſcape.

It was from their Sicilian Majeſties palace at Pauſilipo that I made my obſervations on this day's eruption, and in the preſence of their Majeſties, who had been pleaſed to ſend for me in the morning, as ſoon as the volcano became turbulent.

Tueſday, Aug. 10. Veſuvius was quiet.

Wedneſday, Aug. 11. about ſix o'clock in the morning, the fifth and laſt fever-fit of the mountain came on, and gradually increaſed. About twelve o'clock it was at its height *, and very violent indeed. The exploſions being louder than thoſe that attended the former eruptions, we could not judge of the height of the vollies of ſtones and ſcoriæ, as ſome rainy clouds were blended with the volcanic ones, and hid the upper part of the cone and crater of Veſuvius from our view.

The ſame mountains of white cotton-like clouds, piled one over another, roſe to ſuch an extraordinary height, and formed ſuch a coloſſal maſs over Veſuvius, as cannot poſſibly be deſcribed, or ſcarcely imagined. It may have been from a ſcene of this kind, that the ancient poets took their ideas of the giants waging war with Jupiter.

About five o'clock in the evening the eruption ceaſed, ſome rain having fallen this day, which having been greatly impregnated with the corroſive ſalts of the volcano, did much damage to the vines in its neighbourhood.

Thurſday and Friday, Aug. 12. and 13. Veſuvius continued to ſmoke conſiderably, and at times ſlight exploſions were heard, like cannon at a great diſtance; but there have been no more throws from its crater, nor any ſtreams of lava from its flanks, ſince Wedneſday laſt.

[*To be continued.*]

* It has been remarked by the oldeſt people in the neighbourhood of Veſuvius, that in its eruptions the volcano is ſubject to a criſis at noon and midnight; and, indeed, from my own obſervation, I believe that remark to be well founded.

Advantages

Advantages from ſetting of Wheat.

From *Letters and papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. ſelected from the correſpondence-book of the ſociety inſtituted at Bath.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with much pleaſure that I now anſwer your inquiries relative to the practice of ſetting wheat in this county [Norfolk]. It is, in my opinion, one of the greateſt improvements in huſbandry that hath taken place this century; and, were it generally adopted throughout the kingdom, would be attended with very great advantages to the public.

The ſetting of wheat ſeems to have been firſt ſuggeſted by planting grains in a garden from mere curioſity, by perſons who had no thought or opportunity of extending it to a lucrative purpoſe; and I do not remember its being attempted on a larger ſcale, till a little farmer near Norwich began it about twelve years ſince, upon leſs than one acre of land. For two or three years, only a few followed his example; and theſe were generally the butt of their neighbours merriment for adopting ſo ſingular a practice. They had, however, conſiderably better and larger crops than their neighbours. This, together with the ſaving in ſeed, engaged more to follow them; while ſome ingenious perſons, obſerving its great advantage, recommended and publiſhed its utility in the Norwich papers. Theſe recommendations had their effect; the curioſity and inquiry of the Norfolk farmers (particularly round Norwich) were excited, and they found ſufficient reaſon to make general experiments. Among the reſt was one of the largeſt occupiers of land in this county, who ſet fifty-ſeven acres in one year. His ſucceſs, from the viſible ſuperiority of his crop, both in quantity and quality, was ſo great, that the following autumn he ſet three hundred acres, and has continued the practice ever ſince. This noble experiment eſtabliſhed the practice, and was the means of introducing it generally among the intelligent farmers in a very large diſtrict of land; there being few who now ſow any wheat, if they can procure hands to ſet it. It has been generally obſerved, that, although the ſet crops appear very thin during the autumn and winter, the plants tiller and ſpread prodigiouſly in the ſpring. The ears are indiſputably larger, without any dwarfiſh or ſmall corn; the grain is of a larger fathom, and ſpecifically heavier per buſhel than when ſown.

The lands on which this method is particularly proſperous are, either after a clover-ſtubble, or on which trefoil or graſs ſeed were ſown the ſpring before the laſt, and on which cattle have been from time to time paſtured during the ſummer.

Theſe grounds, after the uſual manuring, are once turned over by the plough, in an extended flag, or turf, at ten inches wide; along which a man, who is called a dibler, with two ſetting-irons, ſomewhat bigger than ramrods, but conſiderably bigger at the lower end, and pointed at the extremity, ſteps backwards along the turf, and makes the holes about four inches aſunder every way, and an inch deep. Into theſe holes the droppers (women, boys, and girls) drop two grains, which is quite ſufficient. After this, a gate, buſhed with thorns, is drawn by one horſe over the land, and cloſes up the holes. By this mode, three pecks of grain is ſufficient for an acre; and being immediately buried, it is equally removed from vermin, or the power of the froſt. The regularity of its riſing gives the beſt opportunity of keeping it clear from weeds, by weeding or hand-hoeing.

In a word, this practice is replete with greater utility than any that has been made in the agricultural art. In a parochial view, it merits the higheſt attention, as it tends greatly to leſſen the rates, by employing the aged and children, at a ſeaſon too when they have little elſe to do. It ſaves to the farmer, and to the public, ſix pecks of ſeed-wheat in every acre, which, if nationally adopted, (without conſidering the ſuperior produce), would afford bread for more than half a million of people.

The expence of ſetting by hand is now reduced to about ſix ſhillings an acre; and a very complete drill-plough has lately been introduced among us, and found to anſwer extremely well, by which the difficulty of getting hands is obviated, and the expence leſſened, as with this plough one man can ſet an acre per day. The maker is Mr James Blancher, of Attleborough, in Norfolk.

The

The MIRROR, N°110. *Sat. May* 27. 1780.

Extremum concede laborem. VIRG.

AS, at the close of life, people confess the secrets and explain the mysteries of their conduct, endeavour to do justice to those with whom they have had dealings, and to die in peace with all the world; so, in the *concluding number* of a *periodical publication*, it is usual to lay aside the assumed name or fictitious character, to ascribe the different papers to their true authors, and to wind up the whole with a modest appeal to the candour or indulgence of the public.

In the course of these papers, the author has not often ventured to introduce himself, or to give an account of his own situation; in this, therefore, which is to be the *last*, he has not much to unravel on that score. From the narrowness of the place of its appearance, the MIRROR did not admit of much personification of its editor; the little disguise he has used has been rather to conceal what he was, than to give himself out for what he was not.

The idea of publishing a *periodical paper* in *Edinburgh* took its rise in a company of gentlemen, whom particular circumstances of connection brought frequently together. Their discourse often turned upon subjects of manners, of taste, and of literature. By one of those accidental resolutions of which the origin cannot easily be traced, it was determined to put their thoughts into writing, and to read them for the entertainment of each other. Their essays assumed the form, and, soon after, some one gave them the name, of a periodical publication. The writers of it were naturally associated; and their meetings increased the importance, as well as the number of their productions. Cultivating letters in the midst of business, composition was to them an amusement only; that amusement was heightened by the audience which this society afforded; the idea of publication suggested itself as productive of still higher entertainment.

It was not, however, without diffidence that such a resolution was taken. From that, and several other circumstances, it was thought proper to observe the strictest secrecy with regard to the authors; a purpose in which they have been so successful, that, at this moment, the very publisher of the work knows only one of their number, to whom the conduct of it was entrusted.

The assistance received from correspondents has been considerable. To them the MIRROR is indebted for the following papers; the 8th, the letter in the 17th, the 22d, the 24th, the 29th, (except the short letter at the end), the first letter in the 35th, the 37th, the letter in the 46th, the 50th, the letter in the 56th, the 59th, 62d, 66th, and 75th, the first letter in the 79th, the 82d, 86th, the first letter in the 89th, the letter in the 94th, the 95th, 96th, 97th, and 98th, the letter in the 102d, and the letter in the 103d. Of some of their correspondents, were they at liberty to disclose them, the names would do credit to their work; of others, they are entirely ignorant, and can only return this general acknowledgement for their favours. To many of them they have to apologize for several abridgements, additions, and alterations, which sometimes the composition of the essays themselves, and sometimes the nature of the work in which they were to appear, seemed to render necessary.

The situation of the authors of the MIRROR was such as neither to prompt much ambition of literary success, nor to create much dependence on it. Without this advantage, they had scarcely ventured to send abroad into the world a performance, the reception of which was liable to so much uncertainty. They foresaw many difficulties, which a publication like the MIRROR, even in hands much abler than theirs, must necessarily encounter.

The state of the *times*, they were sensible, was very unpropitious to a work of this sort. In a conjuncture so critical as the present, at a period so big with national danger and public solicitude, it was not to be expected that much attention should be paid to speculation or to sentiment, to minute investigations of character, or pictures of private manners. A volume which we can lay aside and resume at pleasure, may suffer less materially from the interruption of national concerns; but a single sheet, that measures its daily importance with the vehicles of public intelligence and political disquisition, can hardly fail to be neglected.

But, exclusive of this general disadvantage, there were particular circumstances which its author knew must be unfavourable to the MIRROR. That secrecy which they thought it necessary to

keep, prevented all the aids of patronage and friendſhip; it even damped thoſe common exertions to which other works are indebted, if not for fame, at leaſt for introduction to the world. We cannot expect to create an intereſt in thoſe whom we have not ventured to truſt: and the claims even of merit are often little regarded, if that merit be anonymous and unknown.

The *place* of its publication was, in ſeveral reſpects, diſadvantageous. There is a certain diſtance at which writings, as well as men, ſhould be placed, in order to command our attention and reſpect. We do not eaſily allow a title to inſtruct or to amuſe the public in our neighbour, with whom we have been in the uſe of comparing our own abilities. Hence the faſtidiouſneſs with which, in a place ſo narrow as Edinburgh, home productions are commonly received; which, if they are grave, are pronounced dull; if pathetic, are called unnatural; if ludicrous, are termed low. In the circle around him, the man of buſineſs ſees few who ſhould be willing, and the man of genius few who are able, to be authors; and a work that comes out unſupported by eſtabliſhed names, is liable alike to the cenſure of the grave, and the ſneer of the witty. Even Folly herſelf acquires ſome merit from being diſpleaſed, when name or faſhion has not ſanctified a work from her diſpleaſure.

This deſire of levelling the pride of authorſhip is in none more prevalent than in thoſe who themſelves have written. Of theſe the unſucceſsful have a preſcriptive title to criticiſm; and, though eſtabliſhed literary reputation commonly ſets men above the neceſſity of detracting from the merit of other candidates for fame, yet there are not wanting inſtances of monopoliſts of public favour, who wiſh not only to enjoy, but to guide it, and are willing to confine its influence within the pale of their own circle, or their own patronage. General cenſure is of all things the eaſieſt; from ſuch men it paſſes unexamined, and its ſentence is deciſive; nay, even a ſtudied ſilence will go far to ſmother a production, which, if they have not the meanneſs to envy, they want the candour to appreciate with juſtice.

In point of ſubject, as well as of reception, the place where it appeared was unfavourable to the MIRROR. Whoever will examine the works of a ſimilar kind that have preceded it, will eaſily perceive for how many topics they were indebted to local characters and temporary follies, to places of public amuſement, and circumſtances of reigning faſhion. But, with us, beſides the danger of perſonal application, theſe are hardly various enough for the ſubject, or important enough for the dignity of writing. There is a ſort of claſſic privilege in the very names of places in *London*, which does not extend to thoſe of *Edinburgh*. The *Canongate* is almoſt as long as the *Strand*, but it will not bear the compariſon upon paper; and *Blackfriars-wynd* can never vie with *Drury-lane* in point of ſound, however they may rank in the article of chaſtity. In the department of *humour*, theſe circumſtances muſt neceſſarily have great weight; and, for papers of humour, the bulk of readers will generally call, becauſe the number is much greater of thoſe who can laugh than of thoſe who can think. To add to the difficulty, people are too proud to laugh upon eaſy terms with one, of whoſe title to make them laugh they are not appriſed. A joke in writing is like a joke in converſation; much of its wit depends upon the rank of its author.

How far the authors of this paper have been able to overcome theſe difficulties, it is not for them to determine. Of its merits with the public, the public will judge; as to themſelves, they may be allowed to ſay, that they have found it an amuſement of an elegant, and, they are inclined to believe, of a uſeful kind. They imagine, that, by tracing the manners and ſentiments of others, they have performed a ſort of exerciſe which may have ſome tendency to cultivate and refine their own; and, in that ſociety which was formed by this publication, they have drawn ſomewhat cloſer the ties of a friendſhip, which, they flatter themſelves, they may long enjoy, with a recollection, not unpleaſing, of the literary adventure by which it was ſtrengthened and improved.

The diſadvantages attending their publication they have not enumerated, by way of plea for favour, or apology for faults. They will give their *volumes* as they gave their *papers*, to the world, not meanly dependent on its favour, nor coldly indifferent to it. There is no idea, perhaps, more pleaſing to an ingenuous mind, than that the ſentences which it dictates in ſilence and obſcurity, may

may give pleaſure and entertainment to thoſe by whom the writer has never been ſeen, to whom even his name is unknown. There is ſomething peculiarly intereſting in the hope of this intercourſe of ſentiment, this inviſible ſort of friendſhip, with the virtuous and the good; and the viſionary warmth of an author may be allowed to extend it to diſtant places, and to future times. If, in this hope, the authors of the MIRROR may indulge, they truſt, that whatever may be thought of the execution, the motive of their publication will do them no diſhonour; that if they have failed in wit, they have been faultleſs in ſentiment; and that if they ſhall not be allowed the praiſe of genius, they have, at leaſt, not forfeited the commendation of virtue.

[When we inſerted the firſt paper of this work, we directed to the introductory papers of other periodical works; and ſhall now direct to the valedictory papers of three of theſe. From the ſpecimens given, [41. 1, 3. 57, 169, 289. 350, 403, 681; — 42. 457, 517.], our readers will judge how far what we then ſaid, That our country would not ſuffer by a compariſon of the MIRROR with works of that kind publiſhed in England, was juſt.

Valedictory papers.

Rambler, [14. 434.]
Adventurer, [16. 571.]
Idler, [22. 195.]

The MIRROR, it is ſaid, will ſoon be publiſhed in three volumes duodecimo.]

On the preſent Political Scene.

THE magnanimity, or the obſtinacy of Great Britain, in carrying on the preſent war, is not ſurpaſſed in the hiſtory of mankind. The revolted colonies in North America, with France and Spain, are her declared enemies; and there are other powers prepared to join them, ſhould their aſſiſtance be found neceſſary. But theſe are not the greateſt obſtacles we have to encounter. There are other circumſtances equally diſcouraging. The immenſe diſtance between America and Britain; the vaſt extent, fertility, and natural faſtneſſes and ſtrong holds of the former country, are difficulties oppoſed to the arms of G. Britain, not by human policy or malignity, but by the hand of nature herſelf. The proſpect to G. Britain becomes more gloomy ſtill when we conſider the powerful effects of a love of liberty, and of the pride of empire. Theſe paſſions dignify the poverty of domeſtic life, and ſweeten the hardſhips, toils, and dangers of the field. Add to theſe mortifying conſiderations, that England attempts to reduce North America, in contradiction to a maxim founded on the invariable experience of all ages. The maxim is this, That the invaſion of any country is never ſucceſsful, if it is not ſo at firſt. When the inhabitants are not ſubdued rapidly; when ſome ſudden and deciſive blow is not ſtruck at the commencement of hoſtilities; when the invaded nation make reſiſtance, and gain time, the advantages of fighting on their own ground render the deſigns of their enemies abortive. On this maxim Fabius Maximus proceeded in the conteſt with Hannibal, and victory at laſt fully demonſtrated its wiſdom. What then ſupports the reſolution of this iſland under ſo many mortifying circumſtances? What can be thrown into the oppoſite ſcale that may counterbalance ſo many and ſo great difficulties? We may venture to affirm, that the preſent war with America was undertaken, not after duly weighing theſe diſadvantages, or in confidence of any favourable circumſtances which might operate in our favour, but chiefly from national pride, and a reluctance to contract the limits of the empire. Yet what was begun in paſſion, may at laſt be found juſtifiable in political theory. The immenſe reſources of G. Britain enable her to continue the war, and amidſt the viciſſitudes of time, ſome of them may redound to her advantage, and crown her efforts with glory and triumph. When the maxim was eſtabliſhed, That invaſions are either ſucceſsful at firſt, or not at all; another maxim was unknown, which now gains more and more credit every day, viz. That money is the ſinews of war, and that the laſt louis-d'-or, according to a ſaying of Lewis XIV. of France, muſt determine the conteſt. England, from its natural produce, from its manufactures, and its commerce, is the repoſitory of half the gold of the world, and is therefore able to cope with different nations combined againſt her. In all human affairs, but eſpecially in war, fortune avails more than deſign, and that power which is ableſt to prolong the war has the beſt chance for her favours. An eminent proof and example of this we have in the preſent inſurrections in Spaniſh America. Should England be able to con-

tinue the ſtruggle for ſome years longer, until thoſe diſturbances are brought to maturity, that event, which is the effect, not of our own conduct or bravery, but of which our reſources, by enabling us to ſupport the war, will alſo enable us to turn it to our advantage, may extricate us out of all our public embarraſſments and misfortunes. In ſuch a caſe the misfortunes of Spain muſt be embittered by a recollection of her folly: for was ſhe not forewarned, and might ſhe not have foreſeen, that the revolt of the Britiſh would infallibly prepare the way for that of the Spaniſh colonies? Time alone can determine, for we can prognoſticate nothing from the policy of the cabinet of Madrid, whether it will abandon the ſupport of the North-Americans, or perſevere in encouraging its own colonies in rebellion, by maintaining the pretenſions to independency of thoſe of G. Britain. The revolt of North America was foreſeen and foretold; but none, I believe, thought it ſo faſt approaching. The revolt of Spaniſh America was likewiſe foreſeen, and the example of the North-Americans, it was generally thought, would accelerate. But there are ſome ſymptoms of this revolution, as well as the other, happening ſooner than it was expected.

AMPHION.

An inſtance of prodigious memory.

A Young author read a new tragedy to M. La Motte; who heard it all through with great ſeeming pleaſure. He aſſured the writer, that his piece was excellent, and he would engage for its ſucceſs. But, ſays he, you have been guilty of a little plagiariſm. To prove this, I will repeat to you the ſecond ſcene of the 4th act of your play. — The young poet aſſured him that he was miſtaken, for he had not borrowed a line from any body. — La Motte ſaid, that he aſſerted nothing which he could not prove; and immediately repeated the whole ſcene with as much animation as if he himſelf had been the author of it. Thoſe who were preſent, looked at one another with aſtoniſhment, and knew not what to think. The author himſelf was more eſpecially diſconcerted. When La Motte had for ſome time enjoyed their embarraſſment, he ſaid, Gentlemen, recover yourſelves from your ſurpriſe. — Then addreſſing himſelf to the author, "The ſcene, Sir, is certainly your own, as well as the reſt of the play; but it appeared to me ſo beautiful and affecting, that I could not help getting it by heart when you read it to me."

PARLIAMENT. [463].

The Commons ordered, April 10. that there be laid before the Houſe the particulars of—

—the ſum of L. 68,436 : 15 : 7, the profits on L. 4,860,024 : 1 : 2 amount of bills of exchange drawn on Meſſ. Harley and Drummond,—

—the ſum of L. 42,343 : 1 : 1 the profits on L. 2,127,576 : 0 : 2, remitted in ſpecie by Meſſ. Harley and Drummond,—

—the ſum of L. 237,899 : 14 : 7, the charges on L. 6,987,600 : 1 : 4, remitted by Meſſ. Harley and Drummond, —— all for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces in North America,—

—the particulars of the ſeveral ſums of money remitted in ſpecie by Meſſ. Harley and Drummond, for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces in North America, together with the charges attending the ſame, from March 13. 1778 to this day inclusive.

Theſe papers were preſented by Mr Ald. Harley April 27.

Lord Beauchamp informed the Commons, May 3. that alterations had been made in the accounts laid before the Houſe by Ald. Harley: gentlemen ſhould know, that they had no right to carry home papers brought in for the information of the Houſe, and yet ſuch papers found their way into the public prints.

Mr Harley confirmed Ld Beauchamp's complaint. The totals indeed, he ſaid, were not altered, but many alterations were made in the particulars: one example of which was, 4 l. was changed to 240 l. by interpolating the figure 2 before and the cipher after 4.

Col. Barré ſaid, that they muſt, both in duty and in honour, ſearch this very extraordinary and ſhameful matter to the bottom.

A committee was appointed to examine into the affair.

Next day Ld Beauchamp reported the reſolutions of this committee; and they were all unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

1. That ſeveral alterations had been made in the accounts, and particularly one for telling bags, which in the original account was ſtated at 2 l. 10 s. and in the alteration had been made to amount to 732 l. 10 s.

2. That no member had a right to take out of the Houſe any paper that ſhould be laid upon the table for the information of members, and that to do ſo

was

was a high breach of the privilege of parliament.

3. That if in future it ſhould appear to the clerks of the Houſe, that any public paper had been taken out of the Houſe, they ſhould immediately inform the Speaker thereof.

Col. Barré moved in a committee of the Commons, May 3. "That eſtimates of the army-extraordinaries for the years 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778, be referred to the committee for the extraordinaries of the army for the preſent year." The motion having been carried, he moved, "That the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee, to take into conſideration the extraordinaries of the army for the year 1780." The motion was agreed to, the Speaker retired, and Mr Elwes took the chair.

Col. Barré then endeavoured to demonſtrate the laviſh profuſion in the expenditure of money this year for the extraordinaries of the army, by comparing them with thoſe of former years. In the year before laſt, the ſum expended for proviſions for our army in America was 400,000 l. in the preſent year it was no leſs than 800,000 l. The accounts then before the Houſe were very unſatisfactory; for though it was ſtated that ſuch and ſuch ſums had been ſent to America, yet there was not a ſyllable about the particular ſervice for which they had been tranſmitted. He could not tell exactly what was at preſent the preciſe number of our troops in that country; but if he were permitted to gueſs, from the ſtoppages made from the ſoldiers of twopence halfpenny a-day for proviſion, he thought the number might be about 41,000. Now, ſaid he, it is clear, that by dividing between theſe men the enormous ſum tranſmitted by Mr Harley, every man of them muſt ſtand this nation in 66 l. a-year, excluſive of pay, &c. Mr Harley accounted for the immenſe ſum of 1,588,027 l. 2 s. but it was in the lump; and if the Houſe wiſhed to know for what ſpecial purpoſe that ſum had been tranſmitted, they were left in the dark. However, as no ſatisfaction was given, it was in the power of the Houſe to cenſure thoſe who had wantonly expended the national treaſure without accounting for it. They did not attempt to ſay that this ſum was for proviſions, becauſe there was a ſeparate article for that ſervice. They did not pretend to ſay it had been for the Indians, becauſe there was a ſeparate charge for that purpoſe. They could not ſay it had been for ſecret ſervice; for he could not in all the operations of the war, diſcover the leaſt trace that ſecret ſervices had been done us. He concluded with moving to reſolve, 1. "That it appears to this Houſe, that the ſum of L. 1,588,027, 2 s. is ſtated in the papers preſented to this Houſe, to have been applied to the ſervice of his Majeſty's land-forces in North America from the 31ſt of January 1779 to the 1ſt of February 1780, of which ſum no account whatſoever has been laid before parliament, the ſaid ſum being over and above the pay, cloathing, proviſions, with the expence of freight, and armament attending them, ordnance, tranſport-ſervice, oats, blankets, expence of Indians, pay of certain general and general ſtaff-officers, pay of ſeveral commiſſaries, and other allowances for the ſaid forces."

Lord North oppoſed the reſolution. He admitted that the accounts were not as ſatisfactory as might be wiſhed: but then the defect aroſe, not from deſign, but from the nature of the ſervice. When a general at the diſtance of 3000 miles drew upon the Treaſury for a large ſum of money; was it fit for the Treaſury to cripple the ſervice by refuſing to advance the money? The General was the beſt judge; and unleſs the Lords of the Treaſury ſhould take upon themſelves to check the public ſervice, they could not but grant whatever ſums were called for by the General. His warrants were all before the Houſe, or ready to be produced: the General made an account of all his warrants every quarter, and tranſmitted them home. According to the preſent mode of accounting to the exchequer, this was all that could be done for a long time. The Houſe might judge from theſe warrants; and the Hon. Gentleman muſt allow, that in former wars, when the extraordinaries had exceeded thoſe of the preſent year, the Houſe had never had ſo good accounts as thoſe then before them, becauſe the General's warrants had not been produced.

Sir William Howe, Col. Barré, Mr Cornwall, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Robinſon, and others ſpoke for and againſt the motion.

On the queſtion being put, the numbers were, Ayes 57, Noes 123.

Col. Barré then made three other motions,

tions, which, after debate, were all rejected without a diviſion, viz.

2. "That it appears to this Houſe, that the ſum of L. 3,796,543 has been applied to the ſervice of his Majeſty's land-forces in North America in the years 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778, of which ſum no ſatisfactory account has been laid before parliament, the ſaid ſum being over and above the ſums ſtated in the accounts for pay, cloathing, proviſions, with the expence of freight, and armament attending them, ordnance, tranſport-ſervice, oats, blankets, expence of Indians, pay of certain general and ſtaff-officers, pay of ſeveral commiſſaries, rum, and other allowances, for the ſaid forces."

3. "That the practice of incurring and paying extraordinaries of the army to ſo large an amount, without either explanation or ſatisfactory account, and without authority of parliament, is not warranted by precedent, is a dangerous invaſion of the rights of the Houſe, and one of the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money complained of in the petitions of the people."

4. "That the creation of new, unneceſſary, or ſinecure offices in the army, with conſiderable appointments, is a profuſion of the public money; and the more alarming, as it tends to increaſe the unconſtitutional influence of the crown."

On the report, May 22. the queſtion being put upon each of the three firſt motions above recited, it paſſed in the negative; and on the laſt, the previous queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative.

The Earl of Shelburne moved to the Lords, June 1. for the following papers to be laid before them.

1. The orders under which Com. Fielding was directed to act in his ſeizure of the Dutch ſhips commanded by the Comte de Byland. [46.]

2. A copy of the memorial ſent by the States-General in conſequence of the above tranſaction.

3. The anſwer returned by our court.

4. The ſecond memorial returned from the States, expreſſing a confirmed diſapprobation of the meaſure alluded to, and their comments and complaints in conſequence.

5. The reſolution hereupon adopted by our court with reſpect to Dutch veſſels, communicated to them by a letter from the Secretary for the northern department.

6. A copy of the memorial ſent by the Empreſs of Ruſſia to the court of Great Britain in the year 1779.

7. A copy of the reply.

8. A copy of the memorial or manifeſto which has been recently publiſhed by her. [212.]

9. The reply from the court of Great Britain. [270.]

10. The reply ſent by the court of France, as publiſhed in their gazettes. [270.]

11. The reply ſent by the court of Spain, as publiſhed in ditto. [271.]

12. The reply ſent by the States-General, as in ditto.

From theſe papers his Lordſhip deduced two charges; firſt, an accuſation of weakneſs and impolicy in quarrelling with the Dutch; ſecondly, a charge of general neglect, for having left the nation at a period like the preſent, without one ally to aſſiſt us. —— The ſeizure of the Dutch convoy was a violent impolitic meaſure: it had alarmed all the neutral powers, and engaged them in a combination to preſerve the freedom of commerce and navigation; and the precipitate declaration of a ſuſpenſion of all the treaties ſubſiſting between the States-General and this country [214.], and depriving the Dutch of all the privileges and advantages they enjoyed under thoſe treaties, was not founded in wiſdom, nor equity, nor integrity. — Out of ſeveral inſtances of neglect, his Lordſhip would mention only two. When the diviſion took place in the devoted and unfortunate kingdom of Poland, had the court of G. Britain made the proper uſe of that event, they might have eſtabliſhed a permanent friendſhip with Pruſſia and Auſtria; but they were over-reached by the King of Pruſſia, and preferred an obſtinate adherence to his alliance to the intereſts of their country. The ſecond inſtance was, when diſputes took place in the electorate of Bavaria as to the right of nomination in the ſucceſſorſhip. This was a contingency ſo palpably advantageous to England, that the French were in a kind of deſpair about it: they believed it would be the means of introducing this country into a great continental alliance that would be extremely obnoxious to their intereſts, and contribute highly to ours. But, inſtead of making one friend, we made all unite in being our enemies: inſtead of making the Houſe of Auſtria our ally, which was in our

our power, we conducted matters ſo as to produce in them, in the King of Pruſſia, in Spain, in Ruſſia, in the Electorate, and every where elſe, an averſion to our politics, and contempt for our interpoſition either as friend or foe. There was a time, his Lordſhip ſaid, when the court of Ruſſia diſcovered the ſtrongeſt tendency towards this country, and the moſt confirmed and open inclination to be in friendſhip with us. A few years ago England was every thing in Peterſburg. The Empreſs, who had imbibed this partiality, was known to be, though a woman, of a deciſive, determined caſt of mind: ſhe was not ſubject to the general levity of her ſex, but was characterized by a ſteady adherence to reſolutions ſhe had once adopted. It was therefore moſt ſtrongly to be inferred, that the cauſe of her recent conduct was no ſlight one; that ſhe muſt have been either ſtimulated by injury, or provoked by neglect, before ſhe could have been induced to act as ſhe had done. In 1779 a memorial was iſſued by this once amicable Empreſs, wherein ſhe inſiſts, that the trade in the Baltic was intended by nature for the excluſive commerce of the courts of Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, and a few more of the inferior northern powers; and that no other European ſtate could reaſonably urge any pretenſions to a participation with them. Had any reply been ſent to this memorial from England? He was convinced, not. This vaſt privilege was aſſumed without contradiction, and with equal impolicy and puſillanimity we had not even ſpirit to remonſtrate againſt our deſtruction. What has followed this deſpotic edict of 1779? Another memorial, as unjuſt, but more pointedly inimical towards this country, in April 1780, wherein ſhe declares it as her idea of maritime law, that free ſhips make free property [212.]; and therefore that the laws of neutrality are nugatory and futile. She hath, moreover, in this manifeſto, courted the powers of Europe to concur with her in eſtabliſhing a new code of maritime law, of which the tenet above mentioned is to be the baſis and corner-ſtone: and all the great ſtates have ſent a public and ſolemn acquieſcence; ſo that all the powers of Europe have combined againſt us. He concluded with a motion to addreſs the King for copies of his Majeſty's declaration publiſhed in the London Gazette of April 18. [214.], ſuſpending the treaties between Holland and G. Britain; of all memorials, letters, and other papers, between the States-General and his Majeſty's miniſters on that ſubject; and of all memorials, anſwers, and other correſpondence, between the neutral northern powers and his Majeſty's miniſters, from the 1ſt of May 1779 to the preſent time.

Lord Stormont oppoſed the motion. It was imputed to miniſters as a fault, he ſaid, that they had deprived the Dutch of the privileges of a previous treaty, and had reduced them to the indifferent ſituation of common neutrality. How did the caſe ſtand in fact? In the year 1779, two memorials were preſented to the States by Sir Joſeph Yorke, the firſt preſented on the 28th of July, the other on the 26th of November following, each claiming, in the moſt amicable terms, thoſe ſuccours which the republic, by the treaty of 1678, was bound to afford us. From that time to this, no direct anſwer had been given to either of theſe memorials, but a perpetual altercation had been ſupported with a mere ſpirit of evaſion on the part of the States, and from which nothing profitable had been derived. This prevaricating demeanor being obſerved for ſome time, they thought it proper to become more direct in their conduct, and conſoling themſelves with a weak and violent interpretation of an old treaty, actually undertook to aſſiſt the power in ſubſiſting enmity with their ally, with every thing neceſſary for enſuring the ruin of that ally: they publicly ſanctioned a fleet laden with contraband commerce, and ordered it a regular convoy, as if it was deſtined for the ports of a friend. Was this no violation of amicable treaties? Where did the infringement originate? He ſpoke under great authority when he took upon him to ſay, that this underhand aſſiſtance ſo afforded was actually more prejudicial to this country, than if ſhips had been fitted out with the illicit ſtores, and ſent to the harbour of Breſt in complete equipment. This being the caſe, what would that Houſe, or the impartial world, have thought, if adminiſtration had acted differently from what they did? Suppoſe, under ſimilar circumſtances, a Dutch fleet had been ſent to the aſſiſtance of the enemy, would any honeſt Engliſhman have blamed the miniſtry for ſending a ſquadron in purſuit of them, and bringing them into our own

own harbours? Certainly not: if the leſſer act of hoſtility could have been deemed worthy of ſuch a reception, ſurely the greater ought; for he again affirmed it, that theſe latent ſuccours were of worſe conſequence than oſtenſible enmity. What then have adminiſtration been guilty of? What was the offence for which they were reprobated as a corrupt, abandoned, weak, and improvident ſet of men: They have cut off an embryo fleet, taken the moſt effectual expedient in their power to leſſen the diſtreſſes of their country, and reduce the pride of a treacherous foe. — His Lordſhip proved, that no opportunity had been ſlipped of gaining the friendſhip of the court of Ruſſia, and mentioned the name of the Empreſs with the higheſt reſpect: he extolled her to the ſkies, compared her to our Eliſabeth, called her the Bright Star of the North, ſaid it was her intereſt to be the ally of England, and he did not doubt her friendly intentions; but would not ſay any thing poſitive as to the views of that court.

Lord Camden ſupported the motion; and declared, that the Dutch, by the treaty of 1674, had a right to carry naval ſtores. He inſiſted, that the ſeizing Adm. Byland's convoy was an act of hoſtility that violated the treaties on our part with the republic, and had cauſed the loſs of our beſt natural ally. Miniſters that could act ſo violently under the preſent circumſtances of the nation, ought not to hold their places four-and-twenty hours.

Lord Mansfield ſpoke very ably againſt the motion, and ſtated what had been the conduct of the Dutch in the two laſt wars. With regard to Ruſſia, he ſaid there was no caſe of any inconvenience having ariſen, nor was there likely to be one. He had not indeed recollected a ſingle inſtance of a Ruſſian ſhip having been ſeized.

Lords Sandwich, Grafton, Richmond, Bolton, and Shelburne again, ſpoke. — The queſtion being put, the numbers were, Contents 32, Proxies 7, is 39; Not-contents 62, Proxies 32, is 94.

On the 2d of June the Duke of Richmond roſe to move for a bill to reform the conſtitution; but the proceedings being interrupted by a mob [283.], the matter was deferred. —— Next day his Grace reſumed the ſubject.— The boroughs in this country, he ſaid, were, according to their preſent conſtitutions, dangerous to liberty, and the great engine in the hands of miniſters to enforce meaſures the moſt oppoſite to the real intereſts of the ſtate. They were the very ſink of corruption: corrupt themſelves, they enabled the miniſtry to corrupt others, and to buy and ſell the dignity and honour of the nation*.—Some of theſe boroughs, which might perhaps have been formerly conſiderable, were now ſo ſunk, that ſcarce the traces of a houſe could be found in them. In one borough in particular (Midhurſt) he had often remarked ſeveral ſtones marked 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. in the park-wall of a Noble Lord then in his eye [Montague]: having aſked what was the meaning of them, he had been told that they were *votes*, and returned members to parliament. He immediately perceived that they were very valuable ſtones, and that the Noble Lord would not part with them for a great deal of money. — His Grace ſpoke of the conſtitution of this country in the moſt rapturous expreſſions of admiration and delight. He explained what the parliament could do, what it could not do, and at laſt came to open his plan of reformation. He drew a bill from his pocket, which contained his plan, and which it took him an hour and a half to read :—The parliament in future to laſt but one year; —the number of members to continue as at preſent, at 558; — every man born a ſubject of G. Britain to be intitled to a vote at the age of 21 years ;—a liſt to be taken in every pariſh of the number of men of that deſcription, and returns to be made of them to the Lord Chancellor; —the numbers to be tolled up, and divided by 558; and then the quotient to be the number by which one member of parliament is to be elected; —every county to be divided into as many diſtricts as they contain quotients of this nature, and theſe diſtricts to be called boroughs, — the ſixteen Peers of Scotland to have the repreſentation of the Scottiſh Peerage hereditary in their families; the other Peers of Scotland to be made capable of being created Peers of G. Britain, and their eldeſt ſons to be eligible to ſeats in

* [*London Sept.* 18. The price of boroughs in which the elections are yet to come on, have roſe to the enormous ſum of 5000 l. the reaſon is, many miniſterial men have been thrown out at places which have hitherto been always accounted government-ſeats, and who, from their ſituations, muſt at all events be in parliament. *Lond. pap.*]

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parliament for boroughs in Scotland. There were a number of regulations contained in the bill; and after his Grace had read the whole, he moved for leave to bring it in.

Lord Stormont expreſſed his diſapprobation of the motion. His Grace, he ſaid, had ſpoken with the higheſt encomiums of the conſtitution; and it deſerved all he had ſaid: Monteſquieu had ſaid of the Britiſh conſtitution, that it ſurpaſſed all that had ever been thought of by the wiſeſt philoſophers in the wiſeſt times. We know what it is now, (continued his Lordſhip), but ſhall we be able to ſay what it may be if we attempt reforms. The Noble Duke wiſhes to *reſtore* to all the ſubjects a right of voting; but is he ſure they ever were in poſſeſſion of it? The very point now contended for, that of extending the right of voting to all the Roman citizens, deſtroyed that republic. His Lordſhip oppoſed the bill.

The Duke expreſſing a deſire that the bill might be read once, that it might be inſerted in the journals, and then he would conſent to withdraw it, it was read ſhort by the clerk; that is to ſay, the title, which was. "A bill to reform the conſtitution, by reſtoring to the people their unalienable right of voting in the election of their repreſentatives; for making an equal repreſentation of the people; and for making the ſixteen Peers for Scotland hereditary." —Lord Stormont moved to reject the bill; and it was rejected without a diviſion.

Mr David Hartley propoſed to the Commons, June 27. a plan for the foundation of an amicable ſettlement of our diſputes with America. The chief features of his plan were, that commiſſioners might be appointed by the crown, who ſhould be empowered to proclaim a ceſſation of hoſtilities in America, as well as to ſuſpend for the term of ten years all the acts of parliament that had been made to reſtrain all intercourſe with the Colonies. He concluded a very long ſpeech with the following motion: — "That leave be given to bring in a bill, to inveſt the crown with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult, and finally to agree upon the means of reſtoring peace with the provinces of North America." [41.477.]

Mr Fox, Gen. Conway, Mr Burke, and Sir George Savile, ſupported the motion, and ſtrongly contended, that his was the proper time for offering the Americans terms of peace honourable to G. Britain: and they admoniſhed the miniſtry not to exult too much on their late ſucceſſes,

Lord North and Lord George Germain oppoſed the motion: and made uſe of the arguments often repeated, that the Americans are every day more and more inclined to return to their allegiance, and that they will of themſelves offer terms, or have it in their power to accept thoſe that his Majeſty's Commander in Chief of the forces and the Admiral on the ſtation are empowered to grant them.

Upon a diviſion, the motion was rejected by 93 votes againſt 28.

Sir George Savile then made another motion, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve, "That the proſecution of an offenſive war in America is moſt evidently a meaſure, which, by employing our great and enormouſly expenſive military operations againſt the inhabitants of that country, prevents this country from exerting its united, vigorous, and firm efforts, againſt the powers of France and Spain; and has no other effect upon America, than to continue, and thereby to increaſe, the enmity which has ſo long, and ſo fatally, ſubſiſted between the arms of both, can be productive of no good whatever, but, by preventing conciliation, threatens the accompliſhment of the ruin of the Britiſh empire." —After debate, this motion was likewiſe rejected, 105 to 34.

We ſhall conclude our account of the proceedings of laſt ſeſſion with the new taxes.

In the ways-and-means committee, March 15. Lord North opened his plan for the payment of the intereſt on the new loan of twelve millions.

The firſt thing I intend to tax, ſaid his Lordſhip, is *malt*. I do not mean that the duty ſhall in the leaſt affect the man who drinks his pot of porter at a public-houſe: the beer made in private brewhouſes is that only which I mean to tax. I do not mean to throw open private houſes to exciſemen. But if private houſes are freed from their viſits, it is but juſt that they ſhould contribute to the public wants. The private brewers being better able to bear taxes than the conſumers at a beer-houſe, it is not fit that the poorer ſort ſhould be on a worſe footing than the rich; the latter therefore cannot complain of being upon an

equality. That private houſes might not be thrown open to exciſemen, and to prevent evaſions, I propoſe that an additional duty of ſixpence per buſhel be laid on malt; and as I do not mean that the conſumers of beer made by public brewers ſhall feel the weight of this duty, the public brewer is to have a drawback in the following manner.

Every ſixteen buſhels of malt produces of London beer five barrels three quarters; of country beer four barrels three quarters. The additional duty on each barrel will therefore amount to 1 s. 4 d. 16 23ds in London; in the country, to 1 s. 8 d. 4 19ths. The brewer then is to have an allowance of the ſhillings and pence; but to pay the fractions, which in the lump will make a good ſum, but on each barrel are ſo ſmall, that he can have no good plea for raiſing the price to his cuſtomers, nor the retailers to the conſumers.

To calculate the produce of this tax, the number of buſhels which paid duty the two laſt years, amounted to 54,249,189; the groſs duty ariſing from thence 1,356,229 l.: Medium 678,114 l. per ann.

The allowance will take from the groſs ſum, as follows: To the London brewer for ſtrong beer, 90,000 l.; to the country brewer, 250,000 l.: for ſmall beer, at 4 d. per barrel, 23,000 l.; Remainder ariſing from the new duty, 310,000 l.

The public in general will ſcarce feel this tax; it will fall only on thoſe who are rich enough to brew their own drink: and a very ſmall part of it on the public brewers; who will the more readily pay it, as the new duty will tend to diſcourage private brewing, and conſequently bring them more cuſtom.

The next commodity I ſhall tax are *home-made ſpirits and low wines*: on the former I propoſe a duty of 3 d. per gallon; on the latter, 1 d. which will make, on low wines, 20,617 l. on ſpirits 34,557 l.

Brandy and *rum* are the next objects: on theſe I propoſe to lay an additional duty of one ſhilling per gallon. Rum, notwithſtanding the duties it already pays, has been imported in larger quantities the laſt two years than at any former period. The number of gallons imported being on an average of five years 1,309,185, producing a revenue of 709,584 l. per annum, the additional duty on rum will produce 70,620 l.: on brandy, of which the import-amounts is about half as much, 35,310 l.

The next article I mean to tax is *wine* in general, particularly *Port wine*. The total wines imported into G. Britain is about 18,000 tons annually: whereof, French, only 465; Spaniſh, 2900; German, 152; Port, 14,482. The additional duty propoſed is 4 guineas on Portugal wines, and 8 guineas on French wines; which will produce annually 72,000 l.

Coals exported are the next article: on which an additional duty is propoſed of 4 s. per chaldron Newcaſtle meaſure. The Newcaſtle meaſure is double that of London, ſo that the latter will pay only 2 s. This tax will produce annually 12,899 l.

The whole of theſe duties I mean to ſubject to the duty of five per cent. impoſed laſt year, which will produce 46,193 l.

The next article is *ſalt*. The groſs produce of the preſent duty on ſalt is 900,000 l; the charges of collecting amount to 26,000 l.; but the nett produce, deducting the drawbacks and allowances, is no more than 240,000 l. I propoſe a duty of twenty-five per cent. on the nett produce; which, with ſome other little ſavings, will yield 69,000 l.

Advertiſements in the public papers pay at preſent 2 s.: I propoſe to add 6 d.; which will bring in 9000 l. a-year.

A tax on *legacies* is the next article. I propoſe, that every receipt given to an adminiſtrator or executor ſhall be void unleſs ſtamped; and pay, if for a legacy under 20 l. a ſtamp-duty of 2 s. 6 d.; if above 20 l. and under 100 l. 5 s.; if above 100 l. 20 s.: which I expect will produce 12,000 l.

The laſt tax propoſed is upon *dealers in tea*. Their number amounts to about 36,000. 5 s. each for a licence will make 9000 l.

ABSTRACT.

	£.
Malt, at 6 d. per buſhel,	310,000
Low wines, at 1 d. per gallon,	20,617
Spirits, at 3 d. ditto,	34,557
Brandy, at 1 s. per gallon,	35,310
Rum, at 1 s. ditto,	70,958
Foreign wines,—Portugal, 4 l. per ton,—French, 8 l. per ton,	72,000
Coals exported, 4 s. per Newcaſtle chaldron, — —	12,899
Five per cent. on the above duties,	46,193
Salt, at 10 d. per buſhel,	69,000
Advertiſements, 6 d. additional,	9,000
Carried forward	680,534

Brought forward	680,534
Stamps on legacy-receipts,	12,000
Licences on tea-dealers, 5 s. each	9,082
In all,	701,616
From which deduct the intereſt of the loan, — —	695,500
There then remains an exceſs of	6,116

Theſe taxes, ſaid his Lordſhip, I am confident, will produce the ſums at which they are rated. Next year, whoever fills my place, will find it leſs difficult to provide for the public exigencies; on account of the falling in of 200,000 l. annuities, and the reſources to be drawn from the India company. If the war ſhould be protracted beyond that period, there will be found in this country reſources amply ſufficient to carry it on. — His Lordſhip concluded with moving the committee to agree to the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved,

That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, an additional duty of ſixpence for every buſhel be charged upon all malt made, and which ſhall be made, in that part of Great Britain called England; and an additional duty of threepence for every buſhel be charged upon all malt made, and which ſhall be made, in that part of G. Britain called Scotland, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity.

That an additional duty of threepence per buſhel be charged upon all malt which ſhall be brought from Scotland into England, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity.

That the ſeveral allowances hereafter mentioned be made upon all beer and ale brewed for ſale, over and above all other allowances given by law: that is to ſay, upon every barrel above ſix ſhillings the barrel, excluſive of the duties of exciſe, if brewed within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the weekly bills of mortality, one ſhilling and four pence, and if brewed in any other place of England one ſhilling and eight pence; upon every barrel of ſix ſhillings the barrel or under, brewed for ſale throughout England, fourpence; upon every barrel above ſix ſhillings the barrel, excluſive of the duties of exciſe, brewed in Scotland, tenpence; upon every barrel of twopenny ale mentioned and deſcribed in the 7th article of the treaty of union, brewed in Scotland, fourpence; upon every barrel of ſix ſhillings beer or ale, or under, brewed in Scotland, twopence; and after thoſe rates for any greater or leſs quantities; the ſaid allowances to be paid out of the monies to ariſe by the additional duties on malt.

That for every gallon of low wines or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made or drawn in G. Britain, for home conſumption, from any ſort of drink or waſh, brewed or made from any ſort of malt or corn, or from brewers waſh or tilts, or any mixture with ſuch brewers waſh or tilts, there ſhall be granted and paid to his Majeſty one penny, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

That for every gallon of ſtrong waters, or aquavitæ, made for ſale, for home conſumption, of the materials aforeſaid, there ſhall be granted and paid to his Majeſty threepence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

That for every gallon of low wines or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made or drawn for home conſumption from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, there ſhall be granted and paid to his Majeſty threepence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

That for every gallon of ſpirits made or drawn in G. Britain, for home conſumption, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, there ſhall be granted and paid to his Majeſty twopence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

That for every gallon of low wines or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made or drawn for home conſumption from cyder, or any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before mentioned, or any mixture therewith, there ſhall be granted and paid to his Majeſty one penny three farthings, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

That for every gallon of ſpirits made for ſale, for home conſumption, from cyder or any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before mentioned, there ſhall be granted and paid to his Majeſty twopence, over and above all o-

ther duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

That for every gallon of ſingle brandy, ſpirits, or aquavitæ, imported into G. Britain from beyond the ſeas, there be paid by the importer, before landing, one ſhilling, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon.

That for every gallon of brandy, ſpirits, or aquavitæ, above proof, commonly called Double Brandy, imported into G. Britain from beyond the ſeas, there be paid by the importer, before landing, two ſhillings, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon.

That for every gallon of rum imported into G. Britain from beyond the ſeas, there be paid by the importer, before landing, one ſhilling, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon.

That an additional duty of eight pounds be laid upon every ton of French wine, and French vinegar, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom, and after that rate for any greater or leſſer quantity.

That an additional duty of four pounds be laid upon every ton of all other wines and vinegar imported into this kingdom, and after that rate for any greater or leſſer quantity.

That there be granted to his Majeſty an additional duty of four ſhillings for every chaldron of coals, Newcaſtle meaſure, which ſhall be ſhipped for exportation to any part beyond the ſeas, and after the ſame rate for any greater or leſſer quantity.

That the ſaid additional duties ſhall be ſubject and liable to the payment of the duty or charge of five pounds per cent. laid upon the produce and amount of the ſeveral duties under the management of the reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and exciſe, by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, an additional duty of one penny farthing per gallon be laid upon all ſalt and rock-ſalt which ſhall be made at the ſalt-works, or be taken out of any pit, or pits, in that part of G. Britain called England, and after that rate for a greater or leſſer quantity.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty an additional duty of threepence per buſhel be laid upon all ſalt which ſhall be made at any ſalt-works, or be taken out of any pit or pits in that part of G. Britain called Scotland, and after that rate for a greater or leſſer quantity.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, an additional duty of twopence halfpenny per gallon be laid upon all foreign ſalt imported into G. Britain, to be paid by the importer and importers thereof, and after that rate for a greater or leſſer quantity.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, an additional duty of ſevenpence per buſhel be laid upon all ſalt imported from Scotland into England, and after that rate for a greater or leſſer quantity.

That for every advertiſement to be contained in the London Gazette, or any other printed paper in G. Britain, to be diſperſed, or made public, weekly, or oftener, over and above all other rates and duties now impoſed, there be charged an additional duty of ſixpence.

That for every advertiſement to be contained in, or publiſhed with, any paper or pamphlet whatſoever, printed in G. Britain, to be diſperſed, or made public, yearly, monthly, or at any other interval of time, exceeding one week, over and above all other rates and duties now impoſed thereon, there be charged an additional duty of ſixpence.

That for every ſkin or piece of vellom or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any receipt, or other diſcharge, for any legacy, left by any will, or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place, ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, the amount whereof ſhall not exceed the value of twenty pounds, a ſtamp-duty of two ſhillings and ſixpence; and where the amount thereof ſhall be of the value of twenty pounds, and not amounting to one hundred pounds, a ſtamp-duty of five ſhillings; and where the amount thereof ſhall be of the value of one hundred pounds, and upwards, a ſtamp-duty of twenty ſhillings, be charged thereon.

That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there ſhall be raiſed, levied, and paid, by all and every perſon and perſons dealing in, or vending, coffee, tea, and chocolate, or either of them, throughout the kingdom of G. Britain, for a licence to be taken out by each

each and every ſuch perſon or perſons, annually, the ſum of five ſhillings.

Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in upon the ſaid reſolutions.

Mr Byng cried for juſtice to the people of England, and ſaid, the petitions ought to be complied with before more taxes were voted.

Lord George Gordon declared he would oppoſe the taxes, as he conceived that to be the proper mode of complying with the prayers of the people.

Major Hartley and Mr Dempſter recommended ſuſpending the taxes till ſomething more was done in compliance with the petitions.

Lord George Gordon inſiſted on dividing the committee againſt the taxes. He was earneſtly perſuaded not to do ſo, by Col. Barré and others; Lord George, however, kept reſolute, and effected his purpoſe. On a diviſion, there appeared in favour of his Lordſhip's oppoſition only 9, Againſt it 135.

His Lordſhip divided the committee a ſecond time, but with no better ſucceſs; and it was with difficulty that he was perſuaded not to divide a third time. The other motions were then put, and carried without any further oppoſition.

On the report, March 22. the ſame objections were repeated. Lord North ſaid, it was very unuſual to put off ſuch a report. Gentlemen ſhould conſider, that though they agreed to the report, the bills could not poſſibly paſs till after the petitions had been conſidered. But Mr Byng and his friends perſiſting to have the petitions of the people conſidered firſt, Lord North moved, to put off the report till the 7th of April, (the 6th of April having been appointed for taking the petitions into conſideration); and the motion was rejected, 145 to 37.

The report was then read.—Sir George Yonge deſired to know, why malt was taxed at a lower rate in Scotland than in England.—Lord North ſaid, that no proviſion on that ſubject had been made in the act of Union. Malt indeed, it had been ſtipulated, was not to be taxed during the then war. At the peace, the duty was laid; a violent ferment took place in Scotland, and one of the ſixteen Peers moved that the Union was *ipſo facto* diſſolved. Twopenny beer in Scotland had been mentioned in the act of Union, and it was enacted, that it ſhould in future be taxed in proportion to the duties then paid on it in Scotland, and thoſe paid on Engliſh beer. The reaſon, he believed, of the difference was, that the Scots barley was of an inferior kind to that of England, and that taxes were always proportioned to the abilities of the people to pay them.

Sir George Yonge admitted this to be a very good rule for taxation; the taxes therefore ought to increaſe in proportion to the riches of a people. He hoped that the inequality of the preſent taxes in North and South Britain would not always continue: cultivation and agriculture had made a rapid progreſs, as he heard, in the former, and the vales in Scotland were as fertile as any in England. Scotland had been a long time eaſed of the weighty burthens of taxes; it was very fit that ſhe ſhould now take her ſhare. Hitherto ſhe had paid very badly; for of the 48,000 l. land-tax, which ſhe is to pay every year that we pay 2,000,000 l. there were actually 100,000 l. of arrears due to the public.

Sir William Cunyngham ſaid, that if agriculture flouriſhed in Scotland, as much as the Hon. Gentleman had repreſented, then they would moſt readily ſubmit to an increaſe of taxes; but agriculture had hitherto made but ſlow advances there, and, in time of war, muſt be greatly checked. As to taxes, he could not ſee how England was more burthened with them than Scotland: the coat on his back, the ſhoes on his feet, and the hat on his head, were of Engliſh manufacture; and all the people of faſhion in Scotland uſed the manufactures of England. As to the arrears of the land-tax, there muſt be ſomething extraordinary to create theſe arrears; the county of Weſt Lothian, which he had the honour to repreſent, he was ſure did not owe one ſhilling to the land-tax. Our barley, Sir, ſaid he, ought not to pay as much as that of England; for nine buſhels of the former will not produce more palatable beer than four and a half of the latter. Our taxes are, therefore, proportioned to the value of the article taxed. If you want more from Scotland, ſhe has, in the preſent war, given you 30,000 men to fight your battles, and maintain your rights.

The Houſe having agreed with the committee of ways-and-means, bills were ordered to be brought in, grounded on the reſolutions.

IRISH

IRISH PARLIAMENT. [474.]

At preſenting three money-bills at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, on Wedneſday, May 24. the Rt Hon. Edmund Sexten Perry, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, addreſſed the Lord Lieutenant in the following terms.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

DURING the viciſſitudes of a foreign, and ſtill more dangerous civil war, which has waſted a great extent of the Britiſh empire, it has been the peculiar felicity of this nation to preſerve the public tranquillity, and, though long depreſſed by the narrow policy of former times, ſtill to retain ſuch vigour, and, at the ſame time, ſuch temper and caution, as animated it to claim, with honeſt confidence, its rights, and yet reſtrained it from tranſgreſſing the bounds of its duty, or hazarding the loſs of that inеſtimable bleſſing, the Britiſh conſtitution.

To this ſtate of union and moderation, unexampled in any age, or in any country, under ſimilar circumſtances; to your Excellency's judicious conduct, and faithful repreſentations; to his Majeſty's benevolent diſpoſition, and tender concern for the ſufferings of his people; to the wiſdom of his miniſter, however queſtioned in ſome inſtances, in this acknowledged by all; to his reſolution and conſtancy in combating eſtabliſhed habits and rooted prejudices; and to the juſtice and generoſity of the Britiſh nation,—muſt be aſcribed the happy reſtoration of that equitable ſyſtem of equality in commerce, which has ſilenced (I truſt for ever) thoſe pernicious ſuſpicions and jealouſies which lately threatened the peace of both kingdoms.

But whatever advantages this change in our condition may promiſe, it will avail us little, if it inſpires falſe hopes, and vain expectations of ſudden affluence. The future proſperity of this kingdom will depend upon our induſtry and œconomy, public as well as private; the effects of which, though certain and permanent, are ever gradual and ſlow; and, unleſs our expences are regulated by our acquiſitions, diſappointment will be our portion, and poverty and diſtreſs muſt be the conſequence of our conduct.

Notwithſtanding thoſe conſiderations, and the reduced ſtate of this kingdom, the Commons have granted to his Majeſty much larger ſupplies than in any former ſeſſion. They have borrowed a ſum of 600,000l. to diſcharge the arrears of the eſtabliſhments; and, in order to provide againſt any future deficiency, they have made an addition to the revenue, eſtimated at above 150,000l. a-year. Nor have they been leſs attentive to the intereſt of the people than to the honour of the crown. The public good has been the object to which all their efforts have been directed: and their conduct, through the whole courſe of this ſeſſion, has alike entitled them to the confidence of their ſovereign, and of their conſtituents, and will leave to all future parliaments a memorable and inſtructive example of fortitude, moderation, and wiſdom."

The Lord Lieutenant gave the royal aſſent to ſeveral bills on the 19th of Auguſt;—among which were theſe.

An act for the advancement of trade, and for granting to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſeveral duties therein mentioned.

— for continuing and amending ſeveral laws relating to his Majeſty's revenue, and for the more effectually preventing of frauds therein, and for ſuch other purpoſes as are therein mentioned.

— for the better regulation of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom.

— to prevent combinations, and for the further encouragement of trade.

— to prevent the infliction of the puniſhment of whipping under an act 11° *and* 12° Geo. III *"for the regulation of the city of Cork," &c. without firſt having the perſon on whom ſuch puniſhment ſhall be inflicted, convicted by a jury.*

— for the better regulation of the ſilk manufacture.

— for regulating the curing and preparing proviſions, and for preventing combinations among the ſeveral tradeſmen and other perſons employed in making up ſuch proviſions, and for regulating the butter-trade in the city of Dublin, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

— for licenſing and regulating lottery-offices, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

— to prevent the deteſtable practices of houghing cattle, burning of houſes, barns, haggards, and corn, and for other purpoſes.

— for naturalizing ſuch foreign merchants, traders, artificers, artiſans, manufacturers, workmen, ſeamen, farmers, and others, who ſhall ſettle in this kingdom. [221.]

— to explain an act, intitled, An act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts."

— for regulating and extending the tobacco-trade.

— for

—for the better regulating the corn-trade of this kingdom.

—for the better accommodation and regulation of his Majeſty's army in this kingdom.

On the eve of the prorogation, Sept. 1. addreſſes were preſented to John Earl of Buckinghamſhire, the Lord Lieutenant, by both Houſes, viz.

The Lords Addreſs.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon the approaching concluſion of the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, which, as it will be for ever memorable in the annals of this country, for the great national and commercial advantages which we have lately acquired, will tranſmit to poſterity the remembrance of your Excellency's adminiſtration, as the happieſt and moſt fortunate æra that this nation hath ever known.

We cannot reflect upon the diſtreſſed ſituation we were lately in, reſpecting our trade and manufactures, and the happy change that has happened ſince your Excellency became our Chief Governor, and particularly ſince the commencement of this ſeſſion of Parliament, without the deepeſt impreſſions of his Majeſty's goodneſs, and the warmeſt ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude towards your Excellency, who, by your juſt repreſentations, kindeſt and beſt endeavours, and the moſt earneſt ſolicitations, have been greatly inſtrumental in removing our difficulties, and promoting the accompliſhment of our moſt ſanguine wiſhes and expectations, whereby your Excellency hath for ever endeared yourſelf to Ireland.

We beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that we have a juſt ſenſe of our obligations to you, and beſeech your Excellency, that you will be pleaſed to accept of our moſt grateful thanks.

Under theſe impreſſions of your Excellency's merit, and of our obligations, and knowing by experience how ready and willing you are to further and promote our happineſs, we cannot but hope for the continuance of your Excellency's adminiſtration; and, with hearts full of gratitude, we wiſh that it may be hereafter as eaſy and honourable to you, as it hath hitherto been fortunate and beneficial to this kingdom."

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"My Lords,

THE expreſſing thoſe ſentiments with which your indulgent goodneſs affects me, is a pleaſing but yet embarraſſing duty.

In the conducting the arduous buſineſs of this kingdom, my zeal for your well-being, and my unwearied attention to your intereſts, have in ſome ſort ſupplied a want of ſuch ſuperior abilities as in times ſimilar to the preſent were more particularly called for.

Let me flatter myſelf that you will reſt perſuaded, my affectionate ſolicitude for the well-being of Ireland will ever remain unimpaired, and that my beſt exertions will never be with-held in any inſtance, where they may in the leaſt contribute to her proſperity."

The Commons Addreſs.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AT the cloſe of a ſeſſion of parliament, the moſt beneficial to the ſubject, and the moſt honourable to the perſonage at the head of adminiſtration, that this country has ever ſeen, permit us to approach your Excellency with unfeigned expreſſions of ſatisfaction and acknowledgement.

When the languid and reſtrained ſituation of our trade had almoſt annihilated our manufactures, had induced bankruptcy on our merchants, and had deeply affected the whole landed property of the nation, at that intereſting criſis it was our good fortune to have a Chief Governor, whoſe repreſentations eſſentially promoted the re-eſtabliſhment of our natural means of wealth, and the acquiſition of new ſources of commerce: At ſuch a period too it was your Excellency's good fortune to have the opportunity, as well as the inclination, of being materially inſtrumental in effectuating this happy change. We are convinced that theſe meaſures will not only be beneficial in the higheſt degree to this kingdom, but that they will communicate their influence to the whole Britiſh empire. Your Excellency will therefore have the ſatisfaction of reflecting, that at the ſame time that your counſels have conduced to the confirmation of the felicity of Ireland, they have alſo bound this country and G. Britain indiſſolubly in the mutual ties of intereſt and affection.

Amongſt the many advantages we have derived under your Excellency's government, it would be unpardonable in the Commons of Ireland to omit teſtifying their high approbation of your Excellency's

cellency's conduct in the management of the public treaſure. Integrity and frugality in the application of the revenues have been diſtinguiſhing marks of your Excellency's adminiſtration; virtues always laudable in the repreſentative of Majeſty, but particularly neceſſary in times of public diſtreſs.

Fully poſſeſſed with theſe ſentiments, it muſt be our ardent deſire, that his Majeſty may long continue your Excellency in that high office which you have ſo faithfully and ſo honourably diſcharged. But when the period ſhall come that his Majeſty ſhall chuſe to remove you nearer to his Royal Perſon, our regret will in ſome meaſure be alleviated by the ſatisfaction your Excellency muſt feel in having arrived at the higheſt point of national deſert. Your adminiſtration will be an æra in the annals of our hiſtory; and whenever poſterity ſhall relate the benefits obtained for this country during your Excellency's government, your name will be recorded with gratitude and applauſe."

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"Gentlemen,

THE wanting terms with ſufficient energy to expreſs the moſt cordial ſatisfaction with which I am affected by theſe very flattering aſſurances of your approbation, ſhades in ſome degree the pleaſure of this moment. Do me the juſtice however to believe, that my gratitude is at leaſt equal to your partiality; and that at all times, and in every ſituation, my beſt ſervices will ever be dedicated to the eſſential intereſts of Ireland."

Next day, Sept. 2. the Lord Lieutenant made the following ſpeech to both Houſes.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am happy at length to congratulate you on the concluſion of this ſeſſion of parliament, though the important meaſures under deliberation muſt have made your attendance leſs irkſome to you.

If your long abſence from your ſeveral counties has been productive of any inconvenience, ſuch inconvenience is fully compenſated by permanent and ſolid benefits, the ſucceſsful conſequences of your labours.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you, in his Majeſty's name, for the liberal ſupplies you have granted. Your chearfulneſs in giving, and your attention to the eaſe of the ſubject in the mode of raiſing them, muſt be very acceptable to his Majeſty; on my part, I aſſure you they ſhall be faithfully applied.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The ſatisfaction with which the heart of every Iriſhman muſt exult at the ſcene of proſperity now opening to this country, may equal, it cannot exceed, the glow of my private feelings. And whilſt you applaud the conduct of G. Britain in removing the reſtrictions upon the trade of this kingdom, you cannot but particularly acknowledge the unequivocal demonſtrations of her ſincere affection, in admitting you, upon the moſt liberal plan, to an immediate, free, and equal intercourſe with her colonies.

The wiſe and ſalutary laws which you have framed, naturally lead to the moſt beneficial enjoyment of that intercourſe; and when I reflect on thoſe great objects, and on your meritorious attention to the trade, agriculture, and manufactures of this kingdom, ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted by the laws paſſed for granting ample bounties on the export of your corn, your linen, and your ſail-cloth; by the premiums for encouraging the growth of hemp and flax ſeed, and by the judicious proviſions for the better regulation of your manufacturers, I feel a conſcious ſatisfaction, that the commerce of this kingdom has been eſtabliſhed upon an extended, firm, and laſting baſis; and that Ireland muſt, in the courſe of her future proſperity, look back to this æra, the labours of the preſent Parliament, and the diffuſive indulgence of his Majeſty, with the moſt grateful veneration.

Your own diſcreet judgement will naturally ſuggeſt the expediency, when you return to your ſeveral counties, of impreſſing upon the minds of all ranks of men, the various bleſſings of their preſent ſituation. Demonſtrate to them, that every effectual ſource of commercial wealth is now their own, and invites that induſtry, without which the wiſeſt commercial regulations remain a dead letter, and the bounties of nature are laviſhed in vain. Cheriſh ſuch a ſpirit of induſtry: and convince them of the eſſential advantages they derive from their free and excellent conſtitution, the maintenance of every branch of which, in its juſt vigour and authority, can alone ſecure their liberties, and preſerve their happineſs."

Then the parliament was prorogued.

AME-

AMERICA. [492.]

The following account of the battle of Camden [485.] is taken from the Pennſylvania Gazette of Sept. 6.

"*Baltimore, Maryland, Aug.* 29. The 16th inſtant, at two o'clock in the morning, was fought a bloody battle, at eight miles from Camden, in South Carolina, between Gen Gates, at the head of about 2000 men, of whom 900 were regular troops, and the Engliſh forces under the Earl of Cornwallis, conſiſting of 1800 regulars, and 2400 refugees. The battle was fought with great inveteracy on both ſides, and ſucceſs appeared at firſt to favour the Americans, who had charged the enemy with bayonets fixed, and forced them to give ground, leaving behind them ſome cannon, which our troops ſeized: but, all on a ſudden, the unexpected flight of ſome corps of militia made the advantage go over to the enemy. This event was fatal to a great number of our countrymen of the regulars, of which between 4 and 500 were killed, or taken, amongſt whom were ſeveral excellent officers. The loſs of the enemy was much more conſiderable. —Notwithſtanding this check, Gen. Gates, whoſe head quarters are at Hillſborough in North Carolina, has aſſembled a more numerous force than that of the firſt army, and appears determined to riſk a freſh action. The Virginians have completed their contingent of 5000 men, who are on their march by platoons of 500, and are coming to join Gen. Gates at Hillſborough; as are alſo 300 horſe, under Col. White and Col. Waſhington, who departed a few days ſince from Halifax in North Carolina. We may ſay in the praiſe of the South-Carolina militia, that they diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly in the laſt battle."

An officer of the volunteers of Ireland gives the following account of this battle in a letter to a friend at Glaſgow, dated, Camden, Aug. 25.

"——We had not 1500 regular troops, and the enemy were upwards of 6000, beſides 3000 militia thrown between us and Charleſtown, to cut off all poſſibility of our retreating.

The battle began firſt with the 33d regiment and the advance of the enemy, which conſiſted of 700 men and one piece of artillery: theſe fell in with each other unexpectedly; for the enemy had begun their march to attack us within an hour of the time we began ours to attack them, and neither knew any thing of the other, as we lay twelve miles diſtant. The 33d ſoon drove them back, and took their ammunition-waggon. As their poſition was not known, the General choſe to halt till day-light ſhould diſcover it. Day was near three hours off, and all that time we remained among the dead and dying, in anxious ſuſpenſe for the morning. As ſoon as it arrived, we advanced, and the enemy at the ſame inſtant.

The enemy ſurpaſſed us in artillery, and threw in horrid ſhowers of grape: this chiefly fell on ours, and the 33d regiment, (they having the poſt of honour), who were cut off amazingly. I commanded a company, and loſt more than half the number I took into the field, and the company next me loſt two thirds. For half an hour the event was doubtful, and then a general charge with bayonets put them entirely to the rout; juſt at the cloſe of which I received my wound; which would not have prevented my continuing, had not Lord Rawdon (who juſt rode up) inſiſted on my withdrawing. Our regiment was amazingly incited by Lord Cornwallis, who came up to them with great coolneſs, in the midſt of a heavier fire than the oldeſt ſoldier remembers, and called out, "Volunteers of Ireland, you are fine fellows! Charge the raſcals—By heaven, you behave nobly!" At that time we wanted ſomething to encourage us. Nothing could equal the purſuit. Sometimes you would ſee 30 or 40 of our men cloſe at the heels of 200 or 300 of theirs; and yet they never once faced about, or fired a ſhot."

Lord Rawdon reported to Lord Cornwallis [481.], that many of the diſaffected South-Carolinians whom he had put upon parole, had availed themſelves of the general releaſe of June 20. [377.], and joined Gen. Sumpter; Lord Cornwallis writes, of Aug. 6. [482.], that Lieut-Col. Liſle, who had exchanged his parole for a certificate of his being a good ſubject, carried off a whole battalion to join Gen. Sumpter; adding, in his letter of Sept. 3. [487.], that he ſhould give directions to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity of the Britiſh government. Several of the priſoners taken at Camden, had pardons in their

pockets, ſigned by the Britiſh general, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance, and behaving as loyal ſubjects; and Gen. Gates had received them with open arms, and adviſed them to carry their pardons in their pockets, aſſuring them that Lord Cornwallis would not dare to hurt them, but would probably reſtore them to their former ſituations. It is added, that ten of theſe people were hanged. Be that as it will, twenty nine of them were ſent priſoners in the Sandwich packet to St Auguſtine, viz. John Edwards, Thomas Ferguſon, Chriſtopher Gadſden, Anthony Toomer, William Hazel Gibbes, Ritchard Luſhington, Thomas Heyward, Hugh Rutledge, Charles Frederick Moreau, Jacob Reid, Alexander Moultrie, Dr Fayſſaux, David Ramſay, Dr Budd, George Flag, John Erneſt Poyas, John Poyas, John Todd, John Loveday, Edward M'Cready, Edward Blake, Thomas Savage, Edward North, John Sanſum, John Sigleton, Bracey Singleton, Peter Timothy, Joſiah Smith, one's name unknown.

Capt. Keppel, late of the Veſtal, arrived at the Admiralty on the 1ſt of October, with diſpatches from Rear-Adm. Edwards, on the Newfoundland ſtation, dated, Aug. 13. and Sept. 16. The Admiral writes, that, on the 12th of September, Capt. Keppel in the Veſtal, and Capt. Berkeley in the Fairy, arrived at St John's, with the Phœnix privateer, of 16 guns and 60 men, taken by them the 10th, and the Mercury Congreſs packet, of 60 tons, 4 guns, and 14 men, taken Sept. 3. on board of which was the Hon. Henry Laurens, late Preſident of the Congreſs, bound on an embaſſy to Holland.—The reſolution of Congreſs, dated Jan. 8. 1778, for ſuſpending the imbarkation of Gen. Burgoyne's army, was ſigned by this gentleman as Preſident [40. 183.]—The Admiral gives a liſt of captures made by Britiſh ſhips in that quarter, and ſays, that not one Engliſh veſſel has been taken, or the leaſt depredation committed upon any part of Newfoundland, ſince his arrival.

Of a great fleet of merchantmen bound for Quebec, near twenty were taken in the month of July, and carried into different ports of New England. The cargoes of thoſe ſhips being all calculated for the American market, this capture muſt be diſtreſsful to the people of Quebec, and no leſs beneficial to the Americans.

A proclamation has been publiſhed in America, by order of the French King, dated, Head quarters, on Connecticut river, and ſigned, La Fayette, of which the following is a tranſlation. [542.]

"The perſuaſive love which has always animated the heart of the King for the inhabitants of Canada, and the deſire of withdrawing them from the dominion of the Engliſh, have determined his Majeſty to ſend into one of the American ports, land and ſea force capable of effecting this grand object. The moment of their arrival at the ſpot where they ſhould join the troops of the United States, the General of the two allied nations will take care to concert the moſt ſpeedy meaſures to fulfil the views of Congreſs and the King, in effecting the independency of Canada; and if the French fly with joy to ſuccour their diſtreſſed brethren, doubt not they will haſten to ſhake off the yoke of the common enemy. The time is at laſt arrived when Canada will be ſet free, and, in joining itſelf to the Thirteen Independent States, will bind again the cord of that ſtrict friendſhip, which unites them for ever to France. By how many motives ought ſuch an alliance to be dear to the inhabitants of Canada, to thoſe who feel the blood of France run in their veins, and who, under the tyranny of a foreign government, have not ceaſed to glory in the name! Admitted to the confederacy to which Congreſs have not ceaſed to call them [36. 701.; — 37. 422.], and the affection of the King again preſſes to invite them, they will partake all its advantages, and begin by chuſing a conſtitution that will ſuit themſelves. The clergy, nobleſſe, and people, all orders of the ſtate, too long forgotten and neglected, will ſee their religion, privileges, and manners, flouriſh again: they will find again in their ally, dear brethren to whom they are attached from a community of birth, ſentiment, and cuſtoms; and will have no more to fear the profanation, ſcorn, and inſult of a foreign maſter. After ſo many proofs of patriotiſm and honour which have always diſtinguiſhed the Canadians, his Majeſty, as well as the Congreſs of the United States, cannot believe they would do them ſufficient juſtice if they employed any other motives to recal them to what they owe to their countrymen of France, to the Americans, and themſelves,

ſelves, than the reaſon they will find in their own hearts to animate them to vengeance, to the love of liberty, to make them fly under our colours, in completing by their co-operation the firſt condition of the alliance between France and the United States.

It is with particular ſatisfaction that the Marquis de la Fayette, Major-General in the ſervice of the ſaid States of America, commanding the King's regiment of dragoons, and commanding in chief the American troops deſigned to co-operate in Canada with the French army, &c. &c. &c. according to the powers and inſtructions which we have to this effect, declares, in the name of the King, and in the name of the Congreſs of the United States, to whomever it may concern, That, in the juſt war in which his Majeſty finds himſelf engaged, and in conſequence of the repriſals to which he has been forced by the hoſtilities of G. Britain, he hath been pleaſed to order an army, by land and by ſea, to co-operate with thoſe of the United States, for the deliverance of Canada; that, in joining with the United States to engage Canada in the confederacy, and by conſequence in the alliance which binds them to France, his Majeſty invites the nobleſſe and all the inhabitants to join the combined army for this happy revolution; that his Majeſty, judging of the affection of the Canadians by the feelings of his own heart, is intimately perſuaded, as well as the Congreſs of the United States, that the allied army will find in the country all the reſources and ſuccours of which (without doing the leaſt wrong to the intereſt of the inhabitants) it is ſuſceptible; that the Canadians will endeavour to bring back the ancient diſpoſition of the ſavages, and to procure from them all the intelligence which can contribute to our ſucceſs.

Though very far from thinking that any French in Canada are capable of joining to ſpill the blood of their own brethren, the wiſdom of his Majeſty and the Congreſs engages them to forewarn the Canadians, that the leaſt ſuccour given the Britiſh troops in their preparations of defence, in augmenting the difficulties and dangers of the allies, ſhould be conſidered by them as an act of hoſtility.

Monſieur the Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant-General of the King's army, Grand Croſs of the Royal and Military Order of St Lewis, and commander of his Majeſty's army, will publiſh, after his arrival, a more particular invitation to join Canada to the confederacy of the United States, and we ſhall be charged to renew with the Canadians the fraternal diſpoſition of the ſaid States, in the aſſembly to be called for that purpoſe. The inſtructions at preſent made public, communicate to the Canadians the deſign of his Majeſty and the Congreſs of the United States for their deliverance, and to invite them to ſecond our efforts in breaking, themſelves, the fetters under which they groan."

"*New York, July* 12. 1780. His Excellency Lt-Gen. James Robertſon, with the approbation of the Commander in Chief, in order to give relief to the many loyal ſubjects who have been driven from their poſſeſſions by the rebels, gives notice, That the houſes and lands belonging to perſons in rebellion, or being among the rebels, will be divided, (excepting ſuch as are wanted for the King's ſervice), and ſmall lots aſſigned to diſtreſſed refugee families: That theſe may be proportioned to the number and wants of the claimants, all perſons under the above deſcription, are deſired to leave their petitions for this purpoſe with Philip J. Livingſton, at his houſe near Hell-Gate, on Long iſland, or at the Provincial Secretary's office in Broad ſtreet, New York, when they will be taken into conſideration."

"*New York, Aug.* 7. Maj.-Com. Odell has publiſhed the following notice.

"THE unprovoked hoſtilities committed by the Spaniards, have induced his Majeſty to direct Maj.-Gen. Dalling, Governor of Jamaica, to invade thoſe Spaniſh provinces where his reſentment may be moſt felt, and his ſubjects beſt indemnified for the loſſes they have ſuſtained.

Gen. Dalling has been pleaſed to direct me to raiſe a corps for this expedition. And I do hereby give notice to all who are deſirous to become adventurers in this ſervice, that they ſhall receive every kind of encouragement.

It is hoped a natural deſire to return to their duty will inſtigate many; while generous minds will exult in an opportunity of affording relief to the miſerable remains of Indian nations, whoſe ſufferings the reſt of mankind have only ineffectually bemoaned; the difference between doubloons and rags may be an-

other motive to engage men to quit an unprofitable, and enter into a beneficial service

I address myself particularly to those who have had the misfortune to have been seduced from their loyalty; who have this favourable opportunity to redeem the injuries done their country, and substantially serve themselves.

Gentlemen who bring with them fifty men, will be appointed to command them, and have the rank, *real* pay, share of booty, and lands, of a captain; others will have rank in proportion to the numbers they may bring.

Officers will attend at the outposts of the army to receive those who offer their service.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM ODELL,
Major-Commandant of the Loyal American Rangers.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Commander in Chief, willing to promote the success of this expedition, has permitted me to signify his approbation. And I do promise to all those who engage in it, that they shall meet with every facility and encouragement this province can afford them.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Lt-Gen. and Governor of the province of New York, &c. &c. &c.

We now go to the *West Indies*.

Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, writes to the Admiralty, from Port-Royal, Aug. 13. that in the evening of Aug. 1. Rear-Adm. Rowley and Com. Walfingham arrived, with ten sail of the line, and the Barbadoes brig.

"*Kingston, Aug.* 5. On Tuesday the much-wished for London fleet arrived at Port Royal. They left Torbay the 28th of May, under convoy of Com. Walfingham, with four ships of the line, after having been detained nearly eight weeks by contrary winds. They called at Barbadoes, St Lucia, and St Kitts; and, being joined by Adm. Rowley, proceeded for this place the 22d ult. under the protection of ten ships of the line, viz. Princess Royal of 90 guns, Thunderer, Elisabeth, Magnificent, Grafton, Conquerer, Albion, and Berwick, of 74 each, and Stirling-Castle, and Trident, of 64 each.— In the fleet are arrived four regiments of foot, viz. the 85th, Lord Harrington; 92d, Col. Stewart; 93d, Col. M'Cormick; and the 94th, Col. Dundas; with a fine train of artillery, and a number of volunteers for the intended expedition, to be commanded by his Excellency the Governor. Col. Dundas died at sea after they had passed St Christopher's.— The Earl and Countess of Harrington, the Hon. Col. Stewart, son to the Earl of Bute, Brig.-Gen. Garth, Col. M'Cormick, and a number of officers of distinction, came in the fleet."

An officer of the Jamaica regiment writes thus, from Cadiz, Aug. 26. "My company and officers were taken by Admiral Count Doz; who used us with civilities enough. Lt-Col. Balfour, with the other six companies of the regiment, were captured by France. They have taken Col. Balfour, the companies, and all the men on a cruise; where I cannot say. Lieut[s] Winter, Timberlake, Watson; Ens[s] Thatcher, Cowell, and Quartermaster Neal, are here.— On the 24th, all the prisoners debarked here. Governor O'Rally has treated us with humanity. There are about 800 troops taken, 50 officers, and 100 passengers."

In Vice-Adm. Parker's packet of Aug. 13. he incloses a letter which he had received from Capt. Cornwallis, dated, Lion, off Cape François, July 14.; advising, that after having convoyed the trade to England through the gulph of Florida, he parted with them on the 9th of June, and proceeded on, pursuant to the Vice-Admiral's orders, with his squadron, the Lion, Sultan, Hector, Bristol, Ruby, and Niger; that on the 20th of June, in lat. 30. 18. N. he met a fleet, standing across them, and steering N. N. W. consisting of fourteen men of war, ten or eleven of which were two-deckers, three or four frigates, a cutter, an armed American brig, and upwards of twenty merchant-ships or transports, the whole reckoned from forty-four to forty-seven sail; that the English ships presented themselves in line of battle, and a kind of running fight ensued; in which the coxswain was killed and a marine wounded on board the Lion, one man was wounded on board the Bristol, and one man was killed and three wounded (one of whom died) on board the Ruby; and that the enemy, though much superior, declined coming to action, which could not be otherwise accounted for than by their having some very particular object in view. This was a French fleet, commanded by M. de Ternay, which was seen by some

British

British war-ships off Cape Henry on the 5th of July [477, 9.], and which Adm. Arbuthnot was watching when he wrote his letters of Aug. 9. & 25. [479.].

Our conquest of Fort St Juan [380.] has cost us dear.—— A gentleman in Kingston received a letter, dated, St Juan Castle, June 18.—"I got up the river to this place the 15th inst. (says the writer), together with Gen. Kemble and Lieut. Brown. We embarked on board a canoe: the passage was tedious from the adverse current, and disagreeable from the heavy rains, against which our bark afforded us no shelter. Davis and Vernon met us on our landing, who looked well and healthy; but what must have been my surprise when I was informed by them of poor Leo, who lay exceedingly ill? In short, there was scarce an officer in camp who had not been sick, or was at that instant so, in want of every kind of the necessaries of life, and had for some time been on half-allowance of pork and flour; so that their condition was truly deplorable. The little wine and sugar which the General brought up, he most generously sent to the sick. Poor Dr Johnson and Capt. Bertram's death, the next morning early, shocked me beyond measure. Jefferick, the second day after we left the harbour, and poor James Mounsey, of the 79th, died on his way from hence to the harbour; and I am afraid that Gascoign of the same corps will not survive a dysentery which he labours under. I was truly alarmed for our good and worthy General, who lay ill for seven days: but, thank Heaven, he conquered it; he is well, and has the prayers of this army for a continuation of his health. I had a hot bruth for three days, but beat the enemy. We are now in full possession of the key of the country, and only want 500 or 600 effective men to penetrate into the very bowels of it; all difficulties are conquered, and nothing but plain sailing to Grenada, Leon, &c. The rainy season is about setting in, and we cannot do much until it ceases, which will be in November; could we, however, but muster 400 effectives, we should attempt it at any time."

Another officer writes thus, from St Juan, July 25. "For my part I was prepared for every hardship we had to encounter. I laid my account with enduring fatigues, with suffering heat, cold, hunger, and those inconveniencies that are inseparable from enterprises of this nature: I have had my share too of sickness, but thank God am on my legs again. We have lost a good many officers and men, of the latter but few in proportion to the former. But this is by no means to be imputed solely to the climate: I will be bold to say, had the same number of people been employed in Jamaica on a service which subjected them to the same hardships we encountered, the mortality would not have been less. If the Indians could have been prevailed upon to supply us with crafts, so as to have got our provisions and necessaries up to the camp in sufficient quantities, much sickness might have been prevented. The Spaniards, on our approach, shot all the cattle they could not get into the fort; the carcases soon became putrid, and infected the air: this did not contribute a little to our complaints, and it was an evil not easily removed. I am confident that the climate at the castle is as fine as any in the universe; and, but for the reason already given, nothing upon earth could have prevented our being masters of Grenada three months ago."

"*St Jago de la Vega, Aug.* 17. On Tuesday arrived in sixteen days from the port of St Juan, on the Spanish main, the King's frigate Resource, Patrick Fotheringham, Esq; commander. In her are returned Major-Commandant Dalrymple and Lieut. Leo, of the Loyal-Irish corps, for the recovery of their health. The accounts received by this vessel are of a melancholy nature indeed. An uncommon mortality, occasioned by the prodigious rains that have fallen there, having prevailed amongst the troops on the expedition, and carried off numbers of them, the camp which had been formed near the castle is broke up, and the army removed to the Port river, a place formerly almost impassable for shallows, but now an ocean, with a current setting at the rate of eight miles an hour: 150 men, of whom a small proportion are fit for duty, remain at the castle under Sir Alexander Leith.—The names of the officers that have died since the expedition left this island are as follows. Of the 60th regiment: Lieut. Haldimand and Ens. Jefferick. 79th: Lieut[s] Mounsey, Gascoigne, and Bramley; Ens[s] Schomberg, Hill, and Timperley. Loyal Irish: Capt. Harte, and

Dr

Dr Allen. Jamaica Royal Volunteers: Capt[s] Shakeſpeare, Bertrand, and Cook; Lieut. Douglas, Enſ. M'Donald, Dr Armſtrong, and Quartermaſter M'Lean. Legion: Enſ. Taffert, and Dr Johnſon. Royal Artillery: Lieut Fade and Lieut. Fireworker Napier. And about 500 privates. — Of the crew of the Reſource, which at the time of her departure from Port Royal conſiſted of 220 men, only 75 are returned, and the greateſt part of them in a ſickly condition."

"*Kingſton, Sept.* 9. The ſchooner Kingſton, arrived on Tueſday from St Juan, does not furniſh us with an opportunity of congratulating the public on the perfect recovery of the officers and men at that port. Since our laſt advices from thence, Capt. Gleadowe, of Major-Com. Dalrymple's corps of Loyal Iriſh, and aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, Capt. Colville of the 79th regiment, Lieut. Charleton, and Enſ. Plees, of the 60th, have paid the debt to nature. But we hope the ravages of death are nearly at an end: every neceſſary, every convenience, and every attention, which humanity could advert to, and circumſtances permit, are liberally adminiſtered to the diſeaſed. The rains being almoſt over, and the waters greatly abated, thoſe whoſe duty deſtines them to a longer reſidence at St Juan, will, in all probability, ſoon regain their health and vigour. The cantonments, we underſtand, at the Corn-iſlands, Blue-fields, Black river, &c. will derive every poſſible advantage that a ſalubrious air and dry ſoil can afford them. — In the Kingſton came paſſengers Col. Polſon (captain in the 60th regiment), Capt[s] Deſpard and Bulkley, of the 79th, and Lieut. M'Lean of the Jamaica volunteers, the young gentleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a very gallant action on the lake; in a canoe, with only nine Indians, he attacked, and, after an hour's diſpute, carried three Spaniſh pettiaugers laden with neceſſaries for the caſtle, manned with twenty-three perſons armed, ten of whom were ſoldiers. We are concerned to add, that thoſe gentlemen have returned extremely ill, but we hope not dangerouſly."

The Pelican frigate, and the Hinchinbrook ſloop of war, which arrived at Port Royal in Jamaica, towards the end of Auguſt, in eighteen days from St Juan, brought advice, that the troops were daily recovering, and getting ſpirits, from the mortality which ſo many had fallen victims to; had, at laſt fortunately reached more ſuitable and healthy quarters; and were purſuing the route to the grand object of their wiſhes, in their expedition to the wealthy cities of Grenada and Leon, under General Kemble, and Sir Alexander Leith. The Hinchinbrook had loſt by ſickneſs 134 of her crew.

SIR, *Putney, Oct.* 28. 1780.

HAving ſeen in the public papers many erroneous accounts of the damage done in this neighbourhood by the ſtorm of hail, rain, wind, thunder and lightning, which happened on Sunday night the 15th inſt. I ſend you the following particulars, being what I have been able to collect from perſons of veracity, and from my own obſervations on the deva-ſtations it has made.

The morning of that day was warm, bright, and pleaſant; in the afternoon it grew cloudy; and at duſk there were many flaſhes of lightning. About eight o'clock the flaſhes ſucceeded one another very quick, and there fell ſome large hail-ſtones, followed by a heavy rain, accompanied with a high wind; when it began to thunder very much. A little before nine there was a frightful clap, attended with an unuſual noiſe in the air, which, many people agree, laſted a minute and a half, ſome ſay longer: the noiſe was compared to what would be made by a number of loaded carriages driving furiouſly along a rough road. Soon after it began to abate; and before ten the moon ſhone bright, and the night was pleaſant. But what a deplorable ſcene did the next morning exhibit to view at the village of Roehampton, in this pariſh, at Barnes, and elſewhere!

The firſt effects of the ſtorm that came to my knowledge were, the ſhattering of ſome trees in the road or avenue leading to Lord Beſborough's houſe; particularly a remarkably large lofty elm, that ſtands in the low part of his Lordſhip's ground, cloſe to the road, greatly admired by all who noticed it; great part of the top of that tree, and ſome branches on the eaſt ſide of it, were torn off, and by their fall broke down part of the brick wall underneath. The ſtorm took a direction from thence nearly N. E. by N. and, if I may hazard a conjecture, in a zigzag manner, from many circumſtances attending it. It tore up and de-

ſtroyed

ſtroyed a few trees in the grounds of Mr Morris and Mrs Wilkinſon; from thence it proceeded to Lady Egleton's, where it tore the lead off the hot-houſes in her Ladyſhip's garden, broke a great deal of glaſs, and, in its paſſage from thence, threw down about fifteen or eighteen feet of the wall, near the door which leads into the pleaſure-ground, cloſe to which was a large iron garden-roller. This, together with the lock and hinges of the door, was the cauſe, I apprehend, of the deſtruction of the wall, by attracting the lightning. It alſo tore or twiſted large limbs off ſeveral trees, in the garden and near the houſe. In her Ladyſhip's field, north of that, it became in a manner more furious, by tearing up large trees by the roots, twiſting the limbs off others, and throwing them at a great diſtance: a large walnut tree that grew near the middle of the field, above ſeven feet in girth, with many large ſpreading branches, it tore up, with a great quantity of roots and earth adhering to it, and carried it more than thirty feet diſtance to the ſouth-eaſt; I ſay, carried it, for there is no trace or mark of its rubbing the ground between the ſpot where it grew and where it was found. One obſervation I made on that tree was, that its main root, which was as thick as my thigh, with ſome others of them, were rotten: if I miſtake not, dry or rotten wood is ſaid to be an electric *per ſe*; if ſo, it may be material to the electricians to know that circumſtance. The lightning tore up ſeveral furrows in that field, the ridge of one of which was raiſed near two feet above the ſurface. It alſo deſtroyed the trees and hedges in that field on the ſide next the road, although the hedges on the other ſide in that part of it ſuffered but little.

I really know not how to begin a deſcription of the melancholy ſcene of the havock and ruin it made on the houſe and premiſes of Mr Browne, a market-gardener, which lie north of and adjoining to the laſt-mentioned field.—The lightning entered the chimney at the ſouth end of the houſe, and tore it to pieces down to or below the firſt ſtorey; threw down the top of the front of the eaſt end of the houſe, ſcattering the bricks and other materials about the yard; tore and ſplit the doors and partitions in a frightful manner; deſtroyed part of the room that Mrs Maycock, Mr Browne's daughter, lay in, who had been brought to bed that day, and who was obliged to be removed to another part of the houſe; and who, I am informed, very happily for her, preſerved a preſence of mind and reſolution very unuſual to perſons in her condition. It alſo tore down the walls in different parts of the houſe; rent and tore the barn, ſtables, fences, &c. in an amazing manner; ſcattering the materials every way, but chiefly towards the north and eaſt, the line of its direction; deſtroyed the frames and lights that were in a piece of ground before the houſe, and threw, or carried, ſeveral of the lights a great way off. In the barn, which was a very large one, were ſeveral poor people; one of whom, an old man, who uſed to travel the country with a jackaſs, ſelling matches, was killed; the beam which killed him reſted on his breaſt, and thus fortunately preſerved, unhurt, his grandſon, a boy of ten or eleven years of age, who lay by his ſide; others had legs or arms broke, or were otherwiſe hurt, ſo that there were ſeven perſons, differently wounded, ſent in a cart from hence to an hoſpital; and the whole building deſtroyed in ſuch a manner, that ſcarcely two pieces of the materials remained together. Part of the ſtable, with the rack and manger, were found in the road; and what is almoſt incredible, but ſtrictly true, is, that the two horſes which were in it, were found ſtanding in the road, faſtened to the manger. I am informed the horſes were ſtupid for ſome days after. There were alſo in the yard two carts, one loaded for market, the other empty; the baſkets, &c. in the firſt, were all ſcattered about in a ſtrange manner, ſome of them being thrown to a great diſtance; but the empty one was carried above forty yards from the place where it ſtood into the road, the wheels in one place, and the body in another, at a great diſtance from each other: of the axletree-pins, which are made of iron, and faſten the body of the cart to the axletree, one was broke ſhort, and the other had its head drawn quite thro' the wood.

The tempeſt now, as if it had gained power in proportion to the miſchief done, grew, as it may be ſaid, quite outrageous, levelling, and tearing up by the roots, almoſt all the hedges and trees on both ſides the road to Barnes common, in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner,

ſo

ſo that there were more than a hundred large trees torn up by the roots, and thrown down in the road in all directions, which rendered it quite impaſſable, even to the moſt active foot-paſſenger. Such was the condition of the trees and hedges, for a conſiderable length of the road, except ſix trees that were left ſtanding at the N. E. corner of it. When I ſay large trees, I mean none leſs than three feet and a half or four feet in the girth, and thirty or forty feet in height. What is very remarkable, I obſerved in more places than one, a tall large tree ſtanding unhurt, when others on each ſide of it, and near it, were deſtroyed, or their branches twiſted off, as it were, and carried a great way. The papers have mentioned, that there were ſeveral cattle killed; but I have not heard of one being even injured, except the two horſes before mentioned. Indeed Mr Browne's cat was found dead in the road, more than a hundred yards from the houſe; and all the birds that rooſted in the barn, ſtable, &c. were killed.—The particulars of the damage done at Barnes, &c. I muſt defer till another opportunity.—I am, &c. G. G.

A ſuppoſed Tete-a Tete. [494.]

I Think, my dear Lady ——, we are to be married next Tueſday. By Heavens (*yawning*) I cannot endure that damned word matrimony; and the act itſelf is my deteſtation.—I am ſorry, by G—, my dear Lad— , damn'd ſorry, matters have gone ſo far; 'tis pity, by G—, it is a pity they have gone ſo far—but, my dear ——, do not look ſo angry; by Heavens, my dear ——, I love, I adore you above all your ſex, but I hate matrimony; nevertheleſs, by G—, if you inſiſt upon it as a point of honour, my dear Lady ——, I will marry you; yes, by G—, I'll do that.—"My Lord, I have now the higheſt obligations to your Lordſhip for this freſh diſcovery of your heart.—Until this moment I have remained a ſtranger to your principle.—Your Lordſhip's title, blood, and alliances, can add no luſtre to mine; but could your Lordſhip beſtow the crown of Great Britain upon the daughter of the E. of ——, be aſſured, my Lord, ſhe would refuſe to ſhare it with a man who wants underſtanding, and who holds principles diſgraceful to his rank and to human nature—(*ringing the bell*)—John, open the door to Lord ——."

St Vitus's Dance cured by Electricity.

By ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, *M. D. F. R. S.*

From the Philoſ. Tranſ. for 1779.

THE following caſe of ANN AUGUTTER, a girl of ten years of age, and her recovery from a horrible and obſtinate diſeaſe, does great credit to the medical powers of electricity. She had firſt been ſeized with thoſe ſpaſmodic contractions of the muſcles, or involuntary geſticulations, that diſtinguiſh the St Vitus's Dance. The diſeaſe, gaining ground, was attended with convulſions, ſo violent as to render it difficult for two aſſiſtants to keep her in bed; and which ſoon deprived her of ſpeech, and the uſe of her limbs. After labouring ſix weeks under theſe violent convulſions, ſhe was admitted, as an out-patient, at the Northampton hoſpital. Here the uſual powers of medicine were ineffectually tried about a month, under the care of Dr Fothergill; who, as a laſt reſource, recommended a trial of electricity, under the management of the Rev. Mr Underwood, an ingenious electrician. The whole proceſs, and the reſult, will be beſt given in Mr Underwood's own words.

"July 5. On the glaſs footed ſtool for thirty minutes: ſparks were drawn from the arms, neck, and head, which cauſed a conſiderable perſpiration; and a raſh appeared in her forehead. She then received ſhocks through her hands, arms, breaſt, and back; and from this time the ſymptoms abated, her arms beginning to recover their uſes.—The coated bottle held near a quart.

July 13. On the glaſs-footed ſtool forty-five minutes: received ſtrong ſhocks through her legs and feet, which, from that time, began to recover their wonted uſes; alſo four ſtrong ſhocks through the jaws, ſoon after which her ſpeech returned.

July 23. On the glaſs-footed ſtool for the ſpace of one hour: ſparks were drawn from her arms, legs, head, and breaſt, which for the firſt time ſhe very ſenſibly felt; alſo two ſhocks through the ſpine. She could now walk alone; her countenance became more florid, and all her faculties ſeemed wonderfully ſtrengthened; and from this time ſhe continued mending to the ſtate of perfect health.

Every time ſhe was electrified poſitively her pulſe quickened to a great degree; and an eruption, much like the itch, appeared in all her joints."

The

The CHOICE of HERCULES *.

An Ode. For Music.

FAR in a desert wild, where, loud and strong,
A full-swoln torrent roll'd its tide along,
With anxious doubts his lab'ring bosom fraught,
† Step following step, and thought succeeding thought,
The young ALCIDES stray'd. — Before him lay
Virtue's steep height, and Pleasure's flowery way.
Ardent he gaz'd, when, issuing from a glade,
Two angel forms his ravish'd eyes survey'd:
The one serenely bright, with modest pace,
And looks where mingled dignity and grace,
Decent advanc'd; the other younger fair,
With roving eye, flush'd cheek, and bosom bare,
Dane'd lightly on, — around his neck she clung,
And thus with practis'd blandishment she sung.

II.

Dearest youth, what doubts distress thee?
Lo! I come to guide, — to bless thee:
Happiness unfolds her treasures,
Slight not thou the offer'd pleasures.

Seek not yonder height to gain,
The steps are peril, care, and pain: —
Haste with me, — for bliss prepare;
Fly from peril, pain, and care!

Smooth is my way: — In yonder bow'rs
Soft Pleasure leads the dancing hours:
Haste, then, haste, thy prime employ;
Each moment lost you lose a joy.

Diffolv'd in rapture, blest, and blessing,
Fancy's utmost wish possessing,
Tell the sons of Care and Strife,
Pleasure is the life of life.

III.

Transported gaz'd the youth, while thus she sung,
Rapt in the soft inchantment of her tongue;
When, lo! in robe of purest white array'd,
Now near advanc'd the bright majestic maid;
Each charm improving as she drew more nigh,
Heav'n's mild effulgence streaming from her eye,
Grace in her step, — gently his hand she press'd,
And thus, in strain sublime, the awe struck youth address'd:

IV.

Offspring of Jove, my voice attend,
Nor heed yon syren's artful wiles: —
The joys she brings in anguish end,
And ruin lurks beneath her smiles.

Wouldst thou assert thy birth divine? —
To yonder summit turn thine eyes:
There Virtue's hands the wreaths entwine
That lifts the hero to the skies.

Rough tho' and steep the mountain's brow,
Beset with perils, toil, and care,
There Fame's eternal laurels grow,
And Joy's sweet blossoms flourish there.

Hark! Virtue calls thee. — Truth proclaims
That Pleasure, rightly understood,
Whate'er Vice feigns, or Folly dreams,
Dwells only with the wise and good.

V.

She ended smiling, and her heav'nly eyes
Shot forth a brighter radiance, to the view
Now easier seem'd th' ascent, and from the top
Flow'rs of unfading bloom their fragrance threw: [prize,
Meantime the youth beheld, with deep sur-
In that smooth way, erewhile so gaily dress'd,
The deadly nightshade creep, the thorn start up,
And the dark adder rear his spotted crest:
Th' illusion vanish'd, and, to sight confess'd,
Sloth stood, in native horror: — From her grasp
(As one who in her path hath spy'd an asp)
ALCIDES sprung, and thus his high resolve express'd:

VI.

The victory is thine!
Tho' toils, — tho' cares my steps oppose,
On peril still tho' peril grows,
Celestial visitant! be glory mine.

Do thou, sweet maid! my young feet guide
To yonder bright abode,
Yon star-crown'd hill, where Virtue's sons reside,
Where the renown'd of ancient days, [praise,
Heirs of universal
Heroes and patriots trode.

Hear, parent Jove, the wish sublime
That fires m' expanding soul.
Crown of my toils! be this, — be this my goal,
To live through undecaying time
In Fame's eternal roll!

VII.

Thus while the hero sings, each cavern'd rock
Echoes the strain, delighted: All around
The unseen deities of wood and stream,
Dryads and Naiads, the sweet nymphs who love
The hill's blue summit, and the pow'rs who rule
The trackless realms of air, in concert full,
The Pœan swell; and Nature's gen'ral voice
Bursts forth in choral song. ——

VIII.

Mortals who, benighted, stray,
Wand'ring thro' Passion's mists, by Reason's feeble ray,
Hear, and obey! [Truth proclaim,
Hear unerring
—Virtue is the guide to Fame:
See, she moves in radiant state;
Mark what blessings round her wait:
Soft Content, that bosom-treasure,
Rose-lip'd Health and smiling Pleasure
Join her triumph. — Mortals, rise,
Mount from earth, and claim the skies.

* *The writer of this trifle has borrowed a few lines and half-lines from an elegant little poem of Dr Lowth, Bishop of Oxford, upon the same subject. It is scarcely necessary to add, that they are both indebted to Xenophon for the fable.*

† "*Thought following thought, and step by step led on.*" MILT. *Par. Reg.*

the commitment of Preſident LAURENS *to the Tower.* [549]

SAys Dick, "Why this joy in each face that I meet?
Has Wilkes broke his neck, or has Fox loſt his ſeat?—
No, (ſays Tom), but I'll tell you a mighty good jeſt,—
We've juſt ſent to the Tower *another* WILD BEAST.

Berwick, Oct. 14. 1780. SQUIB.

An EPITAPH.

From *The Abbey of Kilkhampton; or, Monumental records for the year* 1980.

A few days ſince were quietly interred, at Nottingham,
The remains of Sir WILLIAM HOWE;
Whoſe memory will long be dear to every infatuated American,
For the temper and moderation of his conduct during every unſucceſsful campaign.
In this man
The ardour of Hannibal,
The conduct of Xenophon,
And the military judgement of Cæſar, were united;
His politeneſs at Long Iſland was wonderful!
His forbearance at the White Plains aſtoniſhing!
His co-operation with the Northern army miraculous!
His retrograde motions in the Jerſeys
Myſterious in the extreme!
The intereſts of his country,
The duties of his ſtation,
The obligations of honour,
were never neglected
For
The Gaming-Table;
Neither
Did he caper nimbly in a lady's chamber
When Glory invited him to the field.
Satiated at length with balls and miſchianzas,
Diſguſted with the queſtions of the curious,
The ſtrictures of the loyal,
And the interpretations of the logical,
He ſought that ſhelter in the arms of Popularity,
Which Faction only could afford.
Reflecting Reader!
While you commiſerate an humiliating picture of mortality,
Weigh well this truth,—
That there are ſceptics in politics
As well as in religion,
Who reprobate ſuch doctrines as are diſgraceful to common ſenſe,
And ſuch conduct
As tends to the deſtruction of their country.

Another Tranſlation [534] *of Monſ. de la Fayette's proclamation.*

THE love by our Monarch to Canada ſhewn
So oft, proves he wiſhes — to call it his own;
To Canada, therefore, he now bends his courſe, —
To ſeduce you by art, or compel you by force.
He bids you remember your blood and your name,
To damn them both down to a treacherous fame;
He bids you forget all the favours you've known
From *Britons*, who treated your cauſe as their own; —
And for modes of *Religion* they kindly allow,
He conjures you, by *Faith*,—ſtrike the murderous blow.—
For ſince he commenc'd this *juſt* war with ſuch reaſon —
To foſter Ambition, that proſpers by treaſon,
His Majeſty's *feelings* — (and int'reſt) — perſuade,
That ſoon as his pious intention's diſplay'd,
The Canadians will riſe, and the ſavages join,
To cut throats, and aſſiſt his moſt lib'ral deſign; —
While war, and deſtruction, — and *conſcience* he braves,
To give *independence* — by making you *ſlaves*.

The LAWYER's Prayer.

ORdain'd to tread the thorny ground,
Where few, I fear, are faithful found;
Be mine a conſcience void of blame,
The upright heart and ſpotleſs name;
The tribute of the widow's prayer,
And righted orphan's grateful tear.
To Virtue, and her friends, a friend;
Still may my voice the weak defend.
Ne'er may my proſtituted tongue,
Protect or praiſe th'oppreſſor's wrong;
Nor wreſt the ſpirit of the laws,
To ſanctify the villain's cauſe.
Let others, with unſparing hand,
Scatter their poiſon through the land;
Inflame diſſention, kindle ſtrife,
And ſtrew with ills the path of life;
On ſuch her gifts tho' Fortune ſhower,
Add weal to wealth, and pride to power,
On me may bounteous Heaven beſtow,
That peace the good can only know;
The boon of joy, by few poſſeſt,
Th' eternal ſun-ſhine of the breaſt:
Power, fame, and riches, I reſign,
The praiſe of honeſty be mine;
That friends and foes alike may ſigh,
And the poor bleſs me when I die.

FABLE

FABLE.

By TIMOTHY TICKLE, Esq;

Captain JOHN BULL *in a* STORM.

ON board the DREADNOUGHT ſtout and trim,
(A gallant ſhip as e'er could ſwim!)
Sail'd Captain BULL to tempt the ſeas,
And hail'd, *at firſt*, a proſp'rous breeze.
— But who can tickle Fortune fix,
Or guard againſt her wayward tricks?
No ſooner d tapp'ſ'd the ſhore,
Than ſullen ſtorms begin to roar.
Now horrid tempeſts ſweep the ſkies!
Now round the ſhip black billows riſe!
Firm on the deck the CAPTAIN ſtands,
The helm obſerves, the crew commands;
"Down topmaſts, ſee the haulſers clear,
"I'm ſoon be over, — cheer, lads, cheer!
JACK roar'd, intreated, ſwore, in vain;
They heard his orders with diſdain;
For, with the tempeſt, bolder grew
The MUTINY amongſt his crew.
A large *round-robin** ſome preſented,
Others on all his faults commented:
"Why, Captain, ſays a ſurly chief,
Next voyage you'll get us better beef!
Zounds! — could you think, for pay ſo low,
You could ſuch toils would undergo?"
"Why, ſays your *Boatſwain*, cries another;
I would not ſerve him — if my brother:
Here's Edmund, Charles, and twenty hands,
Bold ſeamen, fit to bear commands!"
BULL rav'd, curs'd, flatter'd, and implor'd,
But more and more th' inſurgents roar'd.
"Mad man! — mind how the ſhip is toſs'd!
What! will you ſee the veſſel loſt?"
"Your *frantic mutiny* give o'er,
I'll right you when we're ſafe on ſhore!"
Now, bolder in their lawleſs courſe,
Cafes and cheſts they open force,
And laviſhly the liquors drain:
— Then drunkenneſs and diſcord reign:
'Till, ſtartled by a thund'ring ſhock,
They ſee THEIR VESSEL ON A ROCK;
And vainly ſtrive their lives to ſave,
ALL SINKING IN ONE WAT'RY GRAVE!

MORAL.

Thus, ſometimes, when a free form'd STATE,
(In wealth, domain, and commerce great),
Is warmly preſs'd by foreign foes,
A FACTION, bold from public woes, —
By ſpreading diſcord and alarms,
Its ſpirit, force, and zeal diſarms,
And dupes the *people* to engage
In civil jars with hoſtile rage;
'Till ſunk in ruin, — they, too late,
Lament their own, and country's fate! †

* *Sailors petition.*

† *This nation has at preſent ſufficient reaſon to lament the effects of civil diſſenſion. To the violence and imprudence of Oppoſition the birth and growth of the American rebellion muſt in a great meaſure be aſcribed. It is a matter of notoriety, that the moſt common and effectual arguments employed by the American leaders to ſilence their opponents, were of this nature: — "What! will you pretend to ſet your judgement againſt that of the ableſt politicians and lawyers in England? Do not they declare our claims to be juſt, and our meaſures proper and honourable? Would the minority, many of whom have ſo great an intereſt in Britain, juſtify our cauſe, and applaud our ſpirit, if they were not clearly and undeniably right? Will you value your privileges leſs than ſtrangers, who might be ſuppoſed under a bias againſt them? or will you pretend to oppoſe your knowledge of the conſtitution, and public meaſures, to the deciſions of men of ſuch acknowledged learning and judgement, and ſuch ſuperior opportunities of information?" Such are the weapons with which our diſſenſions ſupplied American rebellion: the advantage which our foreign enemies have derived from them, I need not mention; they have proclaimed it with triumph. — Let us, then, learn wiſdom from misfortunes. Let it be ſtrongly impreſſed on our minds, that to obtain a ſpeedy and honourable peace abroad, we muſt promote* PUBLIC SPIRIT *and* UNANIMITY *at home.*

An Inſcription for a BOWER.
By a very young Gentleman.

YE who in ſtately villas dwell,
Yet deign a viſit at our cell.
Not here extent of ground you find,
Adorn'd by art, by taſte deſign'd;
No ſtatue here, no ſtreams are ſeen,
To vivify the fading green.

Enough that, to regale one ſenſe,
The flow'rs a ſweet perfume diſpenſe;
That for one plain and rural board,
Our little orchard fruits afford. —
Let vain Ambition ſigh for more,
Contentment is the ampleſt ſtore.

Nor let the man who dares diſdain
The haunts of one good honeſt ſwain,
Profane theſe walks, or tread the bow'r,
Rear'd but to paſs the peaceful hour.
Reflection here a ſeat may find,
And Friendſhip may dilate the mind;
Nay, Love may ſometimes hither fly,
And Delia hear her Damon ſigh: —

By broken words and looks expreſs
The tender tale of his diſtreſs.
And while upon the verdant ground,
The feather'd ſongſters hop around,
Or, warbling, chear the ſultry day,
Or build their neſts upon the ſpray,
And glad perform the taſk deſign'd —
'Tis fit each *Delia* ſhould be kind.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA. [433.]

"*Peterſburg, Aug.* 29. Laſt Saturday evening, at about eight o'clock, this city was terribly alarmed by a dreadful fire breaking out in the hemp-magazine, which raged with ſuch violence, that it was not only impoſſible to ſtop its burning down the warehouſe, but even its communicating to ſeveral veſſels that were loaded and loading with hemp, flax, oil, and cordage, which, being all combuſtible goods, made the conflagration very tremendous; and had not the flames taken another direction, the whole quarter of Waſily Oſtrow muſt have been burnt. The fire, however, communicated to a magazine which was ſurrounded with water, and contained great part of the laſt crop of tobacco which grew in the Ukraine. The fire burnt three days." —— According to ſubſequent accounts, the quantity conſumed is eſtimated as follows. 500,000 poods of clean and half-clean hemp, 70,000 poods of twelve-head flax, and 70,000 poods of tobacco; the whole valued at above 200,000*l.* Sterling.

On the 3d of September the Prince of Pruſſia arrived at Peterſburg, accompanied by Gen. Goertz and M. Vittinghoff. He was met by Prince de Gallitzin about a verſt from the city, and eſcorted in one of the court-equipages by a detachment of the Coſſac body-guards. He next day went to court, and was received by the Empreſs with every mark of the moſt cordial friendſhip.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has made a tour to different places, under the name of *Count Haga*. His Majeſty arrived at the Hague on the 20th of September. During his ſhort ſtay there, he viſited every thing worthy his curioſity in that town and neighbourhood. Expreſſing a deſire to ſee the troops in garriſon there, the Dutch and Swiſs guards, led by the Prince of Orange in perſon, marched to the ordinary place of exerciſe, where they were reviewed, and gave great ſatisfaction: after which his Serene Highneſs gave a breakfaſt, under tents prepared for that purpoſe, to his Swediſh Majeſty, and a very ſplendid company. The King was pleaſed to accept invitations to ſupper from the Engliſh and French ambaſſadors; and left the Hague on the 29th, proceeding to viſit the other towns of Holland.

GERMANY. [434.]

"*Ratiſbon, Sept.* 17. On Wedneſday morning laſt a fire broke out at Straubing in Lower Bavaria, which in leſs than twenty-four hours conſumed two large churches, one convent, two or three public edifices, and upwards of 180 private houſes, making in all nearly half the town. The damage is eſtimated at upwards of 500,000*l.*"

"*Leipſick, Sept.* 22. The famous town of Gera, in the landgraviate of Heſſe-Darmſtat, is now no more. A moſt violent fire broke out there on the 18th, which, in a very ſhort time, made ſuch rapid progreſs that it was impoſſible to extinguiſh it, as the wind blew very ſtrong, and carried the flakes of fire from one part to another, which, as the houſes are moſtly covered with wood, cut and placed in imitation of ſlates, ſoon made the conflagration general. In ſhort, one caſtle, an hoſpital, and four ſmall houſes, which were out of the town, are all that are left out of 743 houſes, of which that town was compoſed; within the walls not one houſe is ſtanding. The loſs in merchandiſe of various ſorts, corn, manufactures, &c. is immenſe, and a very great number of perſons, of all ages, are ſaid to be miſſing."

PORTUGAL. [159.]

The following edict is publiſhed.

"Experience having ſhewn, that many privateers belonging to the nations actually at war, have made a bad uſe of the commiſſions or letters of marque which were granted them, and, what is of more importance, of the good reception with which they were received in the ports of theſe kingdoms: for the purpoſe of the exact neutrality which I had reſolved to obſerve on the preſent occaſion, and it being right to uſe caution, that for the future there may not continue the diſturbances, which ſometimes have happened in conſequence of a want of reſpect to my laws thereto relating, and the ſovereign immunity of my territory; — it is my pleaſure to ordain, That into the ports of my ſtates and dominions no further admittance ſhall be allowed privateers of any kind belonging to any power whatſoever, nor the prizes which by them, or by ſhips or frigates of war, which have been, or may be made, without any other exception, than thoſe caſes wherein the claims of mankind claim a right to hoſpitality; under condition,

dition, however, that in the ſaid ports they ſhall not be permitted to ſell or unload their ſaid prizes, if to them they ſhall bring them in the ſaid caſes; nor ſhall they remain any more time than juſt neceſſary to ſhun the danger, or acquire the innocent ſuccours which they may ſtand in need of. And in regard to the privateers which at this time may be in my ports, it muſt be made known to them, that from them they muſt depart in the preciſe term of twenty days, to be reckoned from that on which they ſhall be notified. Be it ſo known unto the councils of war, and they to execute it, expediting orders to the governors and commanders of the provinces, iſlands, forts, and maritime garriſons.

Palace of Liſbon, Aug. 30. 1780.

ISABELLA.

ENGLAND. [495.]

On Saturday, Oct. 14. arrived at Ld G. Germain's office, the Hon. Charles Cochrane of the guards, and Maj.-Gen. Paterſon, from New York. They ſailed from Sandyhook on the 2d of September, and came home in a fleet of tranſports and victuallers, conſiſting of near 200 ſail, under convoy of the Renown and Pacific war-ſhips. This fleet was convoyed by Adm. Arbuthnot with twelve ſhips of the line to a certain latitude. After parting with the Admiral, they did not fall in with any ſhip whatever till they arrived off the coaſt of Ireland on the 9th of October.

Com. Johnſtone, who has been with a ſmall ſquadron for ſome time paſt on the Liſbon ſtation, arrived at London, Sept. 29. from Portſmouth, having brought with him the Romney, and the Brilliant frigate. The Commodore waited on the King on the 6th of October, and had a conference with his Majeſty.—On the 3d of October arrived at Portſmouth, the Artois French frigate, of 40 guns [387.], Capt. Payne, and the Pearl, of 18 guns, Capt. White, from Liſbon, prizes taken by Commodore Johnſtone.

Nathaniel Davidſon, Eſq; Britiſh conſul-general at Algiers, in a letter to the Earl of Hillſborough, gives the following account of the conduct and ſucceſs of Capt. Edward Moor, commanding the Fame privateer of Dublin, mounting twenty ſix-pounders on one deck, and upon her quarter-deck two four-pounders and two three-pounders, and 108 men, viz. "Capt. Moor ſailed from Mahon the 20th of laſt month; and receiving advice ſoon after of the departure of five French veſſels, all letters of marque, from Marſeilles, bound for the Weſt Indies, determined to go in queſt of them. On the 25th he deſcried five ſail near the Spaniſh coaſt, which correſponded with his intelligence; but as they were at a diſtance, and the day was far ſpent, he judged it prudent not to make a ſhew of purſuing them, that he might have a better chance to ſucceed in getting betwixt them and the land at night: which he had the good fortune to effect. He found himſelf at day-light next morning off Cape de Gat, and about two leagues from the five ſhips, which were together, and formed in a line to receive him. At half paſt ſix, when he was within gun-ſhot, they hoiſted French colours, and diſcharged their broadſides. Capt. Moor bore down upon them; and, though they continued their fire without interruption, reſerved his till he was within piſtol-ſhot of the largeſt; which ſtruck after an engagement of three quarters of an hour. Without ſtopping to ſend any of his people on board, he proceeded to engage the ſecond, and took her, after a ſhort reſiſtance. He left an officer and ſeven men in this prize, with orders to look after the former, till he returned from purſuing the three remaining veſſels, which he obſerved were making ſail to get away. He came up with and took two of them; the other eſcaped. The largeſt ſhip, Les Deux Freres, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 14 ſix-pounders, and 55 men, (fifteen of whom got off in a boat); the ſecond L'Univers, (the captain of which was killed), pierced for 18 guns, carries 12 four-pounders and 41 men, little inferior in ſize to the Deux Freres; the third, the Zephir, (formerly his Majeſty's ſloop) pierced for 14 guns, mounting 10 three-pounders, and 32 men; the fourth, the Nancy, a pink of 2 ſix-pounders, 2 two-pounders, and 18 men. They got all ſafe into this bay on the 29th of laſt month, about ten o'clock at night:—Capt. Moor's gallant behaviour has been taken great notice of by the officers of this regency; and his humane and generous treatment of his priſoners been admired by every body; indeed ſo much ſo, that Monſ. de la Vallée, French conſul-general here, thought it incumbent on him to write a line to me to expreſs his ſenſe of it in the ſtrongeſt terms of encomium and gratitude."

In the Madrid Gazette of Aug. 30. there is *a liſt of the Engliſh ſhips captured by Don Louis Cordova* [443.], the number

of

of people on board each ſhip annexed, viz.

Godfrey, of 28 guns, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, loaded with cloathing for the troops, warlike ſtores, and the valuable effects uſually ſhipped for the Indies, 220

Hillſborough, of 30 guns, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, laden with warlike ſtores, and merchandiſes, 130

Gatton, of 28 guns, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, laden with warlike ſtores and all ſorts of goods appropriated for St Helena and Bencoolen, - - - - 130

Royal George, of 28 guns, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, laden with warlike ſtores and merchandiſe for Madraſs and the other ſettlements, 197

Mountſtuart, of 28 guns, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, laden with warlike ſtores, and goods appropriated for the Indies, deſtined for Bengal, - - - 200

Ellis, of 18 guns, with bread, and other neceſſaries for the ſquadron in America, - - - 33

Catharine, with merchandiſe, and 50 barrels of powder, for Barbadoes, 24

Kitty, with flour, bread, beef, &c. and cloathing, for the Weſt Indies, 8

Sandwich, with all ſorts of proviſions, for Barbadoes, - - 19

Mary, with beef, flour, naval ſtores, &c. on the King's account and merchants, for St Kitt's, - - - 16

Achilles, with beef, flour, liquors, &c. for Madeira and St Euſtatia, - 11

Houghton, with 2700 barrels of powder, and various ſorts of merchandiſe for the Weſt Indies, - 230

Suſannah, with proviſions of all ſorts for the Leeward iſlands - 14

Jupiter, with all ſorts of proviſions for Barbadoes; alſo a ſealed cheſt, containing, it is ſaid, 1200 guineas, 17

Siſter, with all ſorts of proviſions for the ſeveral iſlands, - - 23

Rodney, with proviſions, cloathing, and powder, for ditto, - 12

Eliza, with all ſorts of proviſions for St Lucia, - - - 21

Betſey, with beer, herrings, and all ſorts of cloaths, &c. for Jamaica, 28

Lawrin Galus, with ſails, cables, and other ſorts of rigging, proviſions, &c. for St Chriſtopher's,

Aurora, with flour, biſcuits, and other proviſions, for the ſeveral iſlands, 17

William, with proviſions of all ſorts for ditto, - - - 24

John, with ditto, - - 17

Frenchman, with proviſions for St Lucia, 15

Charmante, with proviſions for the different iſlands, - - 16

Lyon, with proviſions, arms, and merchandiſe, for Jamaica, - 222

Fanny, with powder, beer, and all ſorts of proviſions, for Jamaica and Antigua, - - - 18

Martha, with proviſions, cloaths, and tools, for the Plantations in America, deſtined for St Kitt's,

Friends, with bread, and all ſorts of utenſils, ditto, ditto,

Colhoun, with horſes, mules, bread, utenſils for the plantations, cloaths for the negroes, and merchandiſe for St Kitt's,

Clarendon, with utenſils for the plantations, and merchandiſe for St Kitt's, 150

Lord North, with proviſions for Adm. Rodney's ſquadron, - 20

Talony Planter, with proviſions for Jamaica, 20

George Planter, with cloathing and proviſions for St Lucia,
Ann and Suſan, with merchandiſe for Jamaica,
Charlotte, with proviſions and coals for St Lucia,
Brig Eagle, with ditto, } 128

Brig Manie, with proviſions, beer, and iron bars, for New York, - 12

Brig John, with beef, flour, barley, ſtraw, &c. on the King's account, for St Euſtatia, 14

Brig Merciſe, with beef, bread, flour, &c. on the King's account, for Jamaica, 9

Brig Enterpriſe, with flour, bread, and unſlacked lime, for the different iſlands, 10

Brig Three Siſters, with barley, anchovies, butter, and oil, for the Madeiras, where ſhe was to have loaded with wines, and then to have proceeded, with the reſt of the cargo, for Quebec. 11

Brig Lark, with tallow, beef, flour, and cloathing, for the ſeveral iſlands, 15

Brig John Yan, with proviſions for Jamaica, 9

Brig Eliſabeth, with wine, for St Euſtatia, 11

Schooner Dantzick, on the King's account, with cloathing for ten or twelve regiments, alſo tacking, &c. for the ſquadron in America, 46

Ditto Vigilant, with merchandiſe, for Jamaica, 18

Ditto Brilliant, with beer, and ſhiptackling, for the different iſlands, 16

Ditto Lady Amherſt, with proviſions of all ſorts for Barbadoes, 10

Hero, with logwood, ſoap, &c. for Bengal,

Lamborough, with beef, and other proviſions for America, 81

St Patrick, with beef, and other provifions, for Barbadoes,
Monroant, with goods for Jamaica, 156

It has not yet been poſſible to make out a more correct liſt than the foregoing, on account of the different forms of the ſeveral returns given in; and the number of perſons which we have been able to aſcertain with any degree of certainty is inſerted oppoſite their reſpective ſhips: of which there are many carrying from 6 to 14 guns; the five Eaſt-India men, and other two, exceed 650 tons burthen; ſeveral others are of 400; and there are only eight or ten of about 200; the remainder being of 300 tons, more or leſs. There were in all 55 ſhips captured; —the three beſides the above 52 being

Hercules, pierced for 36 guns, which joined the convoy on its way to Cadiz, with maſts and other tackle for ſhips, bound to Jamaica.

Charlotte, 14 guns, arrived with the Nereid frigate, having on board the Governor of Jamaica's family, loaded with merchandiſe

Charlotte, alſo arrived with the Nereid with proviſions.

The number of priſoners taken on board the above captured ſhips, according to the return made in Cadiz by the Spaniſh commandant, is as follows. —— On board the Eaſt-India ſhips: ſeamen 559, ſoldiers 226, officers of the army 8, women 44, paſſengers 64; in all 901. — On board the Weſt-India ſhips: ſeamen 691, ſoldiers 1029, officers of the army 66, women 105, paſſengers 73; in all 1964: —in both fleets 2865 perſons. —— Beſides 66 horſes and 37 mules.

The tenderneſs of the Spaniards to the priſoners is mentioned in ſeveral letters in terms of the warmeſt gratitude. —— Don Cordova gave ſtrict orders againſt plundering, and the orders were punctually obeyed. The ladies that were paſſengers were permitted to keep all their wearing-apparel, and were treated with a reſpect that does honour to the Spaniſh nation. —— An officer on board the Hillſborough Eaſt Indiaman writes thus from Cadiz, Aug. 25.

"It was our misfortune to fall in with the combined fleets of France and Spain in the night of the 9th inſtant, and at day-light we found ourſelves in the centre of thirty ſhips of the line and four frigates. We tried to run, but found it impoſſible, as we had four ſeventy fours round us and a frigate ahead. We received fourteen ſhot from one of the ſeventy-four's, had two men killed and ſix wounded, our bowſprit ſhot and ſhivered up as far as the gammoning, when we ſtruck to the Ferme, a 74 (Spaniſh). We were all, except the ladies and their huſbands, the captains, firſt and ſecond officers, and about ſix other gentlemen, ordered on board the Ferme: but on going on board, had it in our option to return; which we all did; and we met with the greateſt civility, humanity, and generoſity on board. On our coming on ſhore we were permitted to bring every thing we had with us, which was ſent to our lodgings by the officer who conducted us on ſhore, without the leaſt examination, or any expence to us. The great kindneſs of the Spaniards makes our ſituation ſcarcely felt, as every thing is done by them to alleviate our misfortune; and we have never yet felt that we were priſoners. They ſay Rodney behaved to them ſo well [98.], that they think themſelves bound in honour to treat us well. We have meſſages every day from the Governor, to know if we have every thing we want, and a requeſt that he may be acquainted if it is otherwiſe, and it ſhall be immediately remedied."

"*London, Oct.* 19. On Wedneſday about two hundred paſſengers and others, who were lately captured on board the outward-bound fleets, arrived in a Dutch veſſel at Deal, from Liſbon, and the greateſt part of them came to town the ſame evening. They univerſally confirm the accounts already received of the politeneſs and humanity of the Spaniards to the captives in general. The Spaniſh Admiral in particular merits the warmeſt gratitude from the Britiſh nation, for having generouſly appointed the Engliſh to the care of ſuch Spaniſh officers, and their friends, as might be expected to afford them the moſt generous treatment, on account of the courteſy themſelves had experienced in a ſimilar ſituation from the Engliſh, under the gallant Rodney, after the late action on the coaſt of Spain. The above company, after having been honourably entertained at Cadiz, were diſcharged, taking their route for Faro, and from thence to Liſbon. — By the above an account is received of the death of Capt. Peter Collett, commander of the Hillſborough Eaſt-Indiaman, who died at Cadiz about three weeks ſince. Count O'Reilly, Governor of Cadiz, was the foremoſt in tendering his good offices to the unfortunate.

How

How beautiful, how laudable, is it, fays a correfpondent, for perfons who glory in vanquifhing their enemies in fair battle, to glory no lefs in fuccouring and comforting them after they are vanquifhed! — and what pity is it, adds he, that the rulers of kingdoms and ftates are not at as much pains to prevent the calamities of war, as the generous foldier is to alleviate thofe calamities after war is begun! — that, in particular, the parent-country did not, in 1775 [37. 18, 431.], pay more attention to the petitions of her froward children, and fhow a parental fympathy even with their prejudices, by having their complaints and requefts fubmitted to the examination of men of the greateft knowledge and impartiality that could be found, and before whom the complainants and petitioners might be heard, as was propofed before the commencement of hoftilities [36. 631.]; — that the coloniſts, on the other hand, did not behave more dutifully than they did to the parent-country, and did not obferve more decorum in their petitions and letters, fome of which were more in the ftyle of manifeftoes than in that of petitions, and were publifhed among themfelves before they could poffibly be prefented; that as they pretended to be willing to pay their proportion of the expence of the government and defence of the empire, they did not propofe fome mode by which fuch proportional part fhould be afcertained, and the payment of it fecured, but in a manner claimed a right to give as much or as little as they pleafed, or even to give or not to give any thing [37. 487.]; that they did not behave with even the appearance of candour, but attacked and feized forts belonging to the parent-country while they were ordering petitions to be prefented profeffing the greateft loyalty [37. 309. 431.]; and, to crown all, that they fubject to forfeiture and banifhment all the unhappy perfons among themfelves whofe confciences forbid them to go all the lengths that the violent among them have gone, and who refufe to commit what to them appears to be perjury and treafon, by abjuring the prince, to whom they have fworn allegiance, and taking up arms to fight againft him whom they have fworn to ferve and obey!

"*Stockholm, Sept.* 19. The following is the report of Capt. Harald Chriftjerin, commander of the King's frigate L'Aigle Noir, dated from Spithead, July 29.

"Having left Helfingor, with his Majefty's frigate L'Aigle Noir, and the convoy of Swediſh merchantmen confided to my care; and having paffed the North fea, and part of the Engliſh channel, I perceived, on the 16th of July, at noon, at a fmall diftance from the Start, two armed veffels, which directed their courfe towards the convoy. Immediately gave the fignal for the convoy to keep as near the frigate as poffible; I then prepared the veffel for an engagement, putting the cannons on the other fide into proper order, and heaving the boats out. At two in the afternoon, I could diftinguifh, that one of the armed veffels, which was a brigantine painted yellow, and mounting a white Engliſh flag, had fent her boat about three Engliſh miles to the leeward, to a veffel which bore Swediſh colours, though it did not belong to the convoy. I then hoifted my flag, and fired a gun. But the Engliſh brig took no notice of it, but approached the frigate, as if with an intention to be convinced what flag fhe mounted, and then boarded the before-mentioned veffel; foon after which I faw the Swediſh flag ſtrike. Upon this I thought myſelf under an obligation to repulſe force by force; and having given orders to fire with balls, I compelled the brig, after firing twenty-two twelve-ponnders, to relinquifh the Swediſh veffel. Upon this occafion I caufed the frigate to be towed along by the two boats, that I might come up with the armed veffels the more ſpeedily. At length I returned to the convoy, perceiving that one of the armed veffels, which was fitted out in the manner of a galley, carried her head toward the convoy: they had even the audacity to ſend a boat filled with armed men to the two veffels of the convoy that were moſt in the rear. But about forty twelve-pounders, partly fired on the brig, and partly into the boat, did not leave it in their power to do any miſchief; but, after firing two or three times, they made off by the help of their oars, and their boat. I purſued them, however, till a calm came on, and night hid them from my ſight. The veſſels intruſted to my care, have been eſcorted to their place of deſtination. A tedious paſſage, and contrary winds, have obliged me to anchor in this harbour, to refreſh

freſh my men, take in freſh water, and refit my frigate; after which I ſhall ſail as ſoon as poſſible, to execute my further inſtructions.

I ought to add, that I have been treated here with all the attention I could poſſibly expect, in quality of commander of a frigate belonging to the King of Sweden. HARALD CHRISTJERIN."

The two king's ſhips which ſailed from Portſmouth in July 1776, on a voyage for making diſcoveries [39.59.], the Reſolution, Capt. Cook, commodore, and the Diſcovery, Capt. Clerke, are come home. They arrived at Stromneſs in Orkney on the 22d of Auguſt; whence they ſent an expreſs to the Admiralty, and afterwards proceeded to London. —— On the death of Capt. Cook [44.], Capt. Clerke ſucceeded to his command, and Lieut. Gore was made captain of the Diſcovery; and on the death of Capt. Clerke [323.], he was ſucceeded by Capt. Gore, and Lieut. King was made captain of the Diſcovery. —— On the 3d of October Meſſ. Gore and King were made poſt-captains.—The Lords of the Admiralty have granted leave of abſence to the crews of theſe two ſhips, on account of their long abſence from their reſpective families. ——The good effects of Capt. Cook's regulations with regard to cleanlineſs, &c. [39.57.], were conſpicuous in this long voyage, of upwards of four years: Of the crew of the Diſcovery, amounting to ſixty men, no one died, except Capt. Clerke; and of the crew of the Reſolution, amounting to one hundred and twenty, only three died. Capt. Cook and four mariners were unfortunately killed [44.], but they cannot enter the computation.

Capt. Keppel arrived at Dartmouth, with his priſoner [534.], on the 29th of September. Mr Laurens arrived at the Admiralty on Thurſday, Oct. 5. about five o'clock after noon, under the guard of Mr Norris, lieutenant of the Veſtal.

Notice of his arrival being immediately ſent to Lord Sandwich and Mr Stephens, Mr Laurens was ordered into the audience-room in the Admiralty; and not having dined, an elegant dinner was ordered for him from the Salopian coffee-houſe: but neither Lord Sandwich nor Mr Stephens thought it conſiſtent with propriety to be introduced to him without a previous conſultation of the cabinet.

Advice of Mr Laurens's arrival having been ſent to Lord George Germain, he immediately ſent his ſecretary, Mr Knox, to wait on Mr Laurens; who was introduced to him, and they had ſome private converſation together. Afterwards Juſtice Addington and two king's meſſengers were with Mr Laurens for ſome time; and he remained in the audience-room till after he had ſupped. He was then placed under the care of a meſſenger of the Admiralty, and conveyed to his houſe, where he remained that night, under the guard of a ſerjeant, ſix ſoldiers, and a meſſenger, who were conſtantly with him.

His examination by the Secretaries of State is ſaid to have been as follows.

When Mr Laurens was called in, he was addreſſed by Lord Hillſborough, with much politeneſs, nearly as follows.

"*Lord Hillſborough.* — Sir, We only trouble you to know whether you are the gentleman who was taken by Capt. Keppel on board the Veſtal frigate.

Mr Laurens. — Yes, my Lord, I am that gentleman.

Capt. Keppel was aſked, if it was the ſame perſon? He replied, Yes.

Lord Hillſborough.—Are you the Henry Laurens ſaid to have been Preſident of the Congreſs in America?

Mr Laurens. — My Lord, I ſhall make no heſitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens, who had the honour of being appointed Preſident of the American Congreſs. But, my Lords, having acknowledged thus much, your Lordſhips will, I truſt, excuſe me, if I avail myſelf of a right peculiar to gentlemen in my ſituation, of not anſwering any more queſtions whatſoever, not having had the opportunity of conſulting my friends, or counſel, on this occaſion; becauſe your Lordſhips muſt know, that by anſwering queſtions which may be put to me, my replies may perhaps tend to a crimination of myſelf, which, I am ſure, your Lordſhips would by no means wiſh.

Lord Hillſborough. — No, Sir, by no means. It is not our wiſh that you ſhould criminate yourſelf, or give ſuch replies as may tend to it.

Mr Laurens.—Then, my Lords, for the ſake of avoiding it, I hope I ſhall not have needleſs queſtions put to me, as it would be improper to give any anſwer.

Lord Hillſborough.—Very well, Sir. Mr Laurens, will you pleaſe to retire?"

Mr Laurens bowed, and withdrew. In

about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; ſoon after which, a commitment for high treaſon, to the Tower, was made out, under the King's ſign-manual.

"*Mr Laurens.*—I hope your Lordſhips will excuſe me, if I demand a copy of the information, and of my commitment. Under the eſpecial circumſtances of the caſe, I ſhould think that right will not be denied me by your Lordſhips."

To this demand the Secretaries made no reply. Mr Laurens was again deſired to withdraw, and in a ſhort ſpace of time he was conducted to the Tower.

Another account ſays, the outline of Mr Laurens's examination on Friday before the Secretaries of State, has tranſpired; of which the following are ſaid to be the particulars. Previous to Mr Laurens's appearance before the Secretaries and Juſtice Addington, it was ſettled in the interior cabinet what queſtions were to be put to him, and they were committed to writing. Mr Laurens was aſked, if he acknowledged himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh crown? To which he anſwered in the negative. He was then aſked, in what capacity he conſidered himſelf, and to what kingdom he was ſubject? He replied, he conſidered himſelf as an American plenipotentiary; that he was ſubject to no king whatever; and owned no other ſuperior than the United States of America, collectively repreſented by Congreſs. Being interrogated, If ever he thought himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh empire? he replied in the affirmative; but that it was the undoubted privilege of every ſociety of men that were under the dominion of any one or more whatever, when they found themſelves aggrieved, and had no proſpect of redreſs, to withdraw their allegiance, and either to throw themſelves under the protection of another, or eſtabliſh a government among themſelves on the baſis of a more generous nature, that of public and general liberty, which might check the tyranny of the few, for the ſecurity of the whole body. He was aſked where his pretended embaſſy was for? He anſwered, he was no pretended ambaſſador, but a legal one, and his credentials were properly authenticated for an European court.

Several more queſtions were aſked relative to ſeized papers, the ſtate of America, &c. to all which he replied in the moſt wary, but determined manner.

When he was told that he was to be committed to the Tower, he told them it was violating the law of nations to detain an ambaſſador; and he hoped every court in Europe would ſhew their deteſtation of ſuch conduct.

Mr Laurens aſked, if he were to conſider himſelf as a captive ambaſſador, or, as they termed him, a rebellious ſubject of Great Britain? To neither of which queſtions it was thought proper to anſwer.

The order of commitment ran thus.

"Theſe are, in his Majeſty's name, to authoriſe you to receive into your cuſtody, the perſon of Henry Laurens, Eſq; ſent herewith, on ſuſpicion of high treaſon; whom you are to keep ſafe until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law: For ſo doing this is your warrant.

Dated, at Whitehall, the 6th day of October 1780.

STORMONT.
HILLSBOROUGH.
G. GERMAIN.

To Charles Earl Cornwallis, Conſtable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

The Jeſuit prieſt taken on board the Spaniſh packet from South America [490.]. ſet out from Edinburgh for London, Oct 9. accompanied by a gentleman belonging to the cuſtoms, in purſuance of an order from Lord Stormont; and he underwent a long examination in the ſecretary of ſtate's office on the 13th.

On the 11th of September ſailed from Portſmouth, under the command of the Admirals Darby, Drake, and Roſs, a fleet, conſiſting of three ſhips of 100 guns each, one of 98, ſix of 74, two of 32, one of 24, and five fire ſhips; and they were to be joined at Plymouth and Torbay by twenty-four ſhips of the line and three frigates. This grand fleet was off Scilly on the 31ſt of October.

"*London, Oct.* 13. Government have iſſued orders for raiſing ten new regiments, three of them light dragoons, for the ſervice of America.

The King, by an order of council of Oct. 27. directed, that ſix companies of marines be raiſed immediately, in addition to the preſent eſtabliſhment: ſo that the marine corps will now conſiſt of 146 companies, which is eleven more than were in pay at the height of the late war.

"*London*

"*London, Oct.* 20. The following regiments are under orders for America, viz. 1st battalion of the Royals, the Queen's, Royal Irish, and 69th regiments from England, five regiments from Ireland, and three regiments of light dragoons now raising."

On information received, that the plague doth at this time rage with great violence at Conſtantinople and other parts of the Levant; and whereas certain ſpecies of goods and merchandiſe, ſuch as, books, filk raw, thrown, or wrought; linen, cotton wool, cotton-yarn, grograin or mohair yarn, goats hair; Carmenia wool, carpets, cumblets, burdets, or other manufacture of ſilk and cotton; kid-ſkins, furs in the wool or hair, ſponges, wine and oil in cheſts, thread ſtockings, all goods packed with ſtraw and cotton, mats or matting, and nails, are more eſpecially liable to retain infection, and may be brought from the ſaid places to infect Great Britain, other countries, and from thence imported into his Majeſty's dominions in ſhips not obliged to perform quarantine [37. 52.],— an order of council iſſued of Sept. 20. that all ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, having any of the articles above enumerated on board, that are already arrived, or ſhall hereafter arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom, &c. do make their quarantine for forty days, and ſtrictly conform to the regulations now in force.

By an order of council of Sept. 27. the bounties to ſeamen or landmen who enter voluntarily to ſerve in the navy, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves, are continued to the 31ſt of December. [322.]

In the end of Auguſt a cauſe was tried, at Briſtol, before Mr Juſtice Nares and a ſpecial jury, Mr Caton plaintiff, and a captain and a lieutenant in the impreſs-ſervice defendants, for illegally impreſſing and impriſoning the plaintiff in July 1779. It appeared, that Mr Caton was not ſubject to be impreſſed, he having at no time acted in any other capacity than as a merchant or owner, or captain of a veſſel. Serjeant Davy ſhewed the real cauſe of the aſſault on Mr Caton was to gratify party-reſentment, and expatiated in the ſevereſt terms on an officer of the crown's proſtituting to private purpoſes the power committed to him for the good of the ſtate. The damages were laid at 5000 l.; and the learned Serjeant contended, that 10,000 l. would be a ſum too ſmall for ſuch an outrage on the ſubject, and for ſuch an abuſe of power. But the defendants counſel repreſented their clients to be in ſuch circumſtances, that they could as ſoon pay the national debt as the damages laid in the action; and that a verdict for even 500 l. would ruin them. The jury, probably from motives of compaſſion, and from the conſideration that proſecutions of this kind are not for money, but to obtain juſtice, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 150 l. damages, and coſts. By this determination the exemption of every captain of a ſhip from being impreſſed, is aſcertained.

"*Office of his Majeſty's Works, Oct.* 6. 1780. In conſequence of an addreſs from the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, dated the 6th of July laſt, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order an account to be taken of the loſſes and damages which any of his ſubjects had ſuſtained by reaſon of the late rebellious inſurrections [361.], a copy of the ſaid addreſs was tranſmitted to this board by the Lords of the Treaſury, with directions to carry the ſame into execution, and make a report thereon to them, in order that it may be laid before parliament: The principal officers of his Majeſty's works have accordingly received the claims of a conſiderable number of ſufferers, and have made a progreſs in preparing their report thereon. As it is poſſible there may remain ſtill ſome ſufferers, who, from being unacquainted that ſuch enquiry was making, or from other cauſes, have not applied to this office,— notice is hereby given, that ſuch perſons may forthwith deliver in their claims to the ſecretary of the Board of Works, in order that they may be properly examined previous to this report being delivered in to the Lords of the Treaſury. The officers of his Majeſty's Works will meet on Thurſday the 12th and 19th inſtant for the above purpoſes."

The accounts of loſſes given in previous to the publication of this advertiſement, amounted to 130,000 l; and ſeveral accounts were given in afterwards. — Mr Langdale's [360.] was 56,000 l. of which ſum 14,000 l. was paid him by the exciſe-office as the amount of the duties of the ſpirits deſtroyed. The Board of Works received a letter from the Earl of Mansfield, that the loſs ſuſtained by him [357.] ſhould be excluſively his own, and no part of it, charged to the public.

— Sir George Saville [352.], followed his Lordſhip's example.

The Recorder of London, in his ſpeech to the livery, convened on Michaelmas day for the choice of a Lord Mayor, ſaid, they were going to chuſe a Chief Magiſtrate to the greateſt commercial city in the world; a Magiſtrate who was to defend their rights, ſupport their freedom, and guard the peace of the metropolis; that it behoved them to fix on a man, who, excluſive of the virtue of honeſty, and that meaſure of underſtanding which was neceſſary for the common conduct of life, alſo poſſeſſed an eminent degree of courage, equanimity, fortitude, and perſeverance, together with ſuch a knowledge of the laws as would enable him to fill the chair with ſplendor, and diſcharge the important duties of that high office with dignity and credit. Such he truſted would be their choice; and then they would never have occaſion to dread a return of thoſe alarming diſturbances that had ſo lately diſtracted this city.

IRELAND. [444, 532.]

On Sunday, June 4. the King's birthday, the chapel of the Hibernian Marine Society was opened: A ſermon was preached by Dean Bayley; and a collection was made towards defraying the current expences of the houſe, in which a number of the children of ſeamen worn out, or who have died, in the ſervice of their king and country, are cloathed, maintained, and educated, ſo as to fit them for his Majeſty's ſea-ſervice.

On the 13th of June, ſeveral thouſands of journeymen-artificers, having aſſembled in the Phœnix park, with a deſign to go thence in proceſſion to the parliament-houſe, with a petition againſt a bill then depending for preventing combinations [530.], the Dublin volunteers aſſembled at the Exchange, and the civil power ſaw itſelf ſupported by a thouſand citizens in arms. The Lord Mayor then ſent a meſſage to the people in the park, acquainting them, he would not ſuffer more than ſix men to enter the city with their petition, and adviſing them to diſperſe quietly. This meſſage had the proper effect; the populace diſperſed. Detachments from the volunteers did duty all night at the Exchange, and the guard at the caſtle was reinforced with a regiment of foot and a ſquadron of horſe from the barracks; but there was no diſturbance — To the civil power was joined, on this occaſion, the influence of the Roman-Catholic clergy, by a hand-bill, viz. "The Clergy of the Roman-Catholic communion find it incumbent on them to admoniſh their flock moſt earneſtly againſt irregular meetings, which always diſturb the peace bequeathed to us by Jeſus Chriſt our Redeemer; and to exhort them to a cloſe attention to their particular occupations, more eſpecially at this time; by which they will prove themſelves deſerving of the favour of a mild and generous government, and of the benevolent regard of their fellow-ſubjects. Charity is the chief token to diſtinguiſh the good Chriſtian; let us all now give full proofs of being guided by this holy ſpirit, in obedience to the will of God, and to the laws of our country."

The following exhortation was read in all the Roman-Catholic chapels in Ireland on the 16th of June. "The Roman-Catholics of this kingdom are bound, by the ſtrongeſt ties of intereſt and gratitude, to give on all occaſions the moſt undoubted proofs of their ſteady attachment to the governors that preſide over them: And although we have frequently announced this obligation to you, we think it incumbent on us at this juncture to repeat it, leſt the ſmalleſt deviation from the line of the moſt regular and peaceful conduct ſhould render you unworthy of paſt and future favours. By the late removal of commercial reſtraints, the moſt ſpacious fields are opened to encourage your induſtry, and improve your condition: an utter abhorrence of idle and tumultuous meetings, joined to a ſober frugality, and unwearied application to your reſpective occupations, will procure for you and your families a comfortable ſupport, and univerſal eſteem. Your gracious Sovereign, and his delegates, will conſider you as dutiful ſubjects; and your fellow-citizens, as affectionate neighbours; temporal bleſſings will invigorate your efforts; poſterity will improve on your example; and the world muſt applaud the wiſdom of the legiſlature that eſtabliſhed the means of your advancement. In fine, forget not, we beſeech you, that you labour for your eternal ſalvation, when you labour with Chriſtian prudence in your particular callings; and that the approbation of the power that rules over you on earth, is a moſt happy recommendation to the Supreme Power that rules in heaven."

In

In all the Roman-Catholic chapels of Dublin, there was, by order of the ſuperior, public thankſgiving to God, June 30. for having been pleaſed to hear their conſtant prayers, by bleſſing his Majeſty's arms with the late ſignal ſucceſs [263.]; humbly begging, at the ſame time, a continuance of the divine protection, and that God of his infinite mercy may eſtabliſh the bond of Chriſtian charity in the hearts of all his Majeſty's ſubjects.

"*Ennis, Sept.* 11. Laſt Thurſday our aſſizes ended, at which John Commane, otherwiſe Hurley, was tried for forcibly and feloniouſly taking and carrying away Anne Fitzpatrick againſt her will, and ſentenced to be executed on Wedneſday the 1ſt of November."

"*Cork, Sept.* 29. A nobleman was tried at the aſſizes here for an aſſault on an old prieſt and his ancient maid ſervant, whom he beat in a cruel manner. The cauſe for his Lordſhip's vengeance was as follows. In the pariſh where the prieſt reſides, which is on his Lordſhip's eſtate, a married man living in open adultery with another man's wife, was frequently admoniſhed, and at length excommunicated, by the prieſt, for obſtinately continuing in his iniquity. The man complained to his Lordſhip; who immediately wrote to the prieſt, ordering him to take off the excommunication. The prieſt modeſtly remonſtrated, that while the man lived in open violation of the marriage-vow, he could not, conſiſtently with his conſcience, and the laws of his church, comply with his Lordſhip's requeſt. This refuſal ſo enraged his Lordſhip, that he ſet off for the prieſt's habitation, and finding him at home, horſewhipped, kicked, and beat him in an unmerciful manner. The poor old woman endeavouring to defend her aged maſter, received alſo from his Lordſhip the ſame barbarous treatment. However, an upright jury gave a verdict of 100 l. damages againſt his Lordſhip."

In September laſt, ſome gentlemen were hunting on the mountain near Liſburn, in Ireland, the property of Daniel Munroe, Eſq; the fox took into a hole; in ſearching for him, it was the means of making a diſcovery of a Druidical temple, of a ſtructure quite different from any fabrick now exiſting in the known world. The paſſage to it was filled with rubbiſh, and leads to a cavity of twenty-five feet high, in the middle of the mountain: ſtones of eight or nine feet ſquare are piled upon one another without cement. Since it has been diſcovered, vaſt numbers of the curious from all parts have flocked to ſee it.

SCOTLAND. [504.]

The Lords Kames and Braxfield went the autumn circuit, the Lords Kennet and Gardenſton the northern, and the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Hailes the weſtern: and the courts ſat down, at Air, Sept. 6. Dumfries, Sept. 14. and Jedburgh, Sept. 20.; at Inverneſs, Sept. 22. Aberdeen, Sept. 30. and Perth, Oct. 7.; and at Inverary, Sept. 28. Glaſgow, Oct. 5. and Stirling, Oct. 11. —— The moſt remarkable trials were theſe.

At Air, both judges preſent, William Dick, carter in the pariſh of Girvan, indicted for murder, by beating a young girl of about ten years of age, hanging her by the heels over a pool of water, and then kicking her with great violence on the belly, of which cruel uſage ſhe died a few weeks after, was fugitated for non-compearance. —— David Boil, in the pariſh of Dalrymple, indicted for forging and uſing falſe writings, was likewiſe fugitated for non-compearance. —— Matthew Hay, farmer in Holms of Dundonald, was tried on an indictment for murder, perpetrated by poiſon. After a trial of twenty-four hours, the jury, who were four hours and a half deliberating upon the proof, returned a verdict, finding, by a great plurality of voices, the pannel guilty. On which he was ſentenced to be hanged, at Air, on Friday, the 13th of October, to be fed on bread and water till then, and his body to be publicly diſſected. The facts charged againſt him, and proved, were, That on the 15th of March laſt, in the houſe of William Wilſon, which was on the farm of Pewlands, poſſeſſed by Matthew Hay, he had put arſenick into a pot of ſowens then boiling on the fire, and alſo into the veſſel in which the ſowen ſeeds were a-ſteeping, ſtanding near the fire: of which ſowens William Wilſon, Eliſabeth Roxburgh his wife, Eliſabeth and Margaret Wilſons, his daughters, and Margaret Sinclair, his daughter-in-law, having all eat; Eliſabeth Roxburgh, the wife, died next morning; William Wilſon died the Sunday following; the others were very much affected by the poiſon, and ſtill labour ſeverely under its effects; particularly

cularly Margaret Wilſon, who has loſt the uſe of her limbs, and, when brought into court as a witneſs, behoved to be carried in a man's arms. Eliſabeth Wilſon is on the point of being delivered of a child, begot by Matthew Hay in an adulterous intercourſe with her, he being a married man; the concealment of which had been the motive for his perpetrating this atrocious deed. On receiving ſentence, the pannel was greatly affected; but, after recovering himſelf, he addreſſed the judges, proteſting his innocence in ſtrong terms, and ſaying, that a viſible judgement would be ſeen on Eliſabeth and Margaret Wilſon. The judges heard him with patience; and Lord Kames addreſſed him, ſaying, that God and his own conſcience beſt knew his innocence or guilt; that he had got a fair trial, and was now condemned by the laws of his country; and concluded with exhorting him, to employ the ſhort time he had to live, in making his peace with Heaven, and in preparing himſelf to appear before the juſt judge of heaven and earth

At Dumfries, both judges preſent, Adam Johnſton, innkeeper in Moffat, and acting lately as deputy or aſſiſtant-deputy poſtmaſter there, tried on an indictment, laid as well on the common law, as on ſpecial ſtatute, for ſtealing out of the mail or bag of letters conveyed by poſt, letters containing bank-notes, and other letters or packets, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged, at Dumfries, on Wedneſday, Nov. 1. The pannel owned the juſtneſs of his ſentence, and ſaid, that drunkenneſs was the cauſe of his committing the crime.

At Aberdeen, both judges preſent, Joice Gordon, daughter of John Gordon of Bankhead, indicted for child-murder, was fugitated for non-compearance.

At Perth, Lord Kennet judge, Anne Billet, daughter of John Billet, collier at the Earl of Crawford's coal-works, was tried on an indictment for breaking into the houſe of John Lambert, tenant in Bamfry, in the parish of Kinghorn, in the night betwixt the 3d and 4th of Auguſt laſt, and ſtealing thence a great quantity of body and other cloaths. The jury, all in one voice, found the libel proven; and ſhe was ſentenced to be hanged, at Perth, on the 24th of November. — This unhappy woman was tried before the circuit-court at Perth in May 1779, for theft, found guilty, and baniſhed Scotland for life.

On Wedneſday, Sept. 13. was executed, at Edinburgh, in purſuance of a ſentence of the high court of juſticiary, on a remit from the court of ſeſſion, David Reid, late merchant in Mancheſter, for forging the guinea-notes of the bank of Scotland. He acknowledged the juſtneſs of his ſentence, and his ſincere regret for having behaved very indecently to the judges when ſentence was pronounced, which he ſaid he could no otherwiſe account for, than by his being at the time under a temporary deprivation of reaſon. His behaviour, to all appearance, was that of a ſincere penitent.

Matthew Hay [553.] was executed, at Air, on the 13th of October. He walked to the place of execution, dreſſed in black: when arrived at the fatal tree, he ſpent ſome time in prayer with the miniſter, and ſung a part of the 51ſt pſalm; then he mounted the ladder, prayed again, and was turned off. He aſſerted his innocence to the laſt.

[P. S.] Adam Johnſton [554.] was executed, at Dumfries, on the 1ſt of November. He confeſſed his guilt; and ſaid, that an exceſſive love of drink had been the cauſe of his ruin; that he had no accomplices; that if there were any ſuſpicions of his family, they were without foundation; and that his wife was entirely innocent, and an honeſt woman.

It is not improper to appriſe perſons about poſt offices of the danger of a practice which is ſaid to prevail, of drawing news-papers, &c. out of covers, which, in obedience to the act 4° Geo. III. c. 24. § 5. [26. 191.], are left open at the ends: One of the articles of charge in this unfortunate man's indictment runs thus. "And moreover, upon one or other of the days, &c. the ſaid Adam Johnſton did, at Moffat, &c. ſteal, and theftuouſly away-take, from out of the bag or mail diſpatched at the general poſt-office of Edinburgh, for Ireland, a packet, directed to "Mr Brice, Weſtburgh-ſtreet, Dublin. *Frot D. Roſs*;" and did abſtract therefrom a news-paper therein contained, which he detained and kept for his own uſe. And moreover, upon one or other, &c. the ſaid Adam Johnſton did, at Moffat, &c. ſteal and theftuouſly away take, from out of the bag or mail diſpatched from the

the general poſt-office at Edinburgh, for Ireland, a packet addreſſed, "His Grace the Duke of Leinſter, at Mr Richard Stewart's, N° 26. Angleſea ſtreet, Dublin;" which packet he broke open, and abſtracted therefrom a news paper therein contained, which he detained and kept for his own uſe." —— *Quær.* Is it conſiſtent with the oath *de fideli* taken by any perſon belonging to the poſt-office, to pick out, or knowingly permit to be picked out, the contents of any packet left open at both ends?

A difference having unhappily ariſen between Mr Gordon of Kenmore, and Mr Spalding-Gordon, Advocate, the former a candidate to repreſent the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright in parliament, the latter a voter in that ſtewartry, relating to the election, a duel was fought between them at Kirkcudbright, in the morning of Monday, Oct. 9.; in which two piſtols were fired by each of the combatants, and the latter received a dangerous wound, though it is hoped not to be mortal. Matters have however been ſince adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of both.

An advertiſement appeared in the papers, dated, Air, Sept. 22. 1780, which we record, as worthy of imitation in all caſes of the like nature, viz. "In order to prevent vexatious diligences being uſed againſt individuals in the ſhire of Air, by attacking the electors of either party, at the eve of the Michaelmas head court, or upon the day of election, in hopes, at that critical period, to recover payment; — Sir Adam Ferguſſon and Major Montgomerie, the two candidates, have agreed, that in the event of any of the friends of either party being attacked, a real voter preſent, in the intereſt of the oppoſite party, ſhall retire out of court; which renders it vain for any perſon to think they ſhall have a better chance of recovering payment, by uſing harſh means at this particular time: — of which it is thought proper to give this public information."

In purſuance of the royal proclamation of Sept. 1. [495.], the Peers of Scotland aſſembled in the Royal palace of Holyroodhouſe, on Tueſday Oct. 17. to elect ſixteen of their number to repreſent them in parliament. —— There were preſent, the Duke of Athol; the Earls of Buchan, Glencairne, Eglintoune, Caſſillis, Home, Abercorn, Kelly, Lauderdale, Loudoun, Dalhouſie, Leven, Balcarras, Kintore, Aberdeen, Dunmore, Hyndford, and Roſebery; and the Lords Semphill, Somerville, Lindores, Blantyre, Elibank, Napier, and Ballenden. — There were ſigned liſts from the Duke of Gordon; the Earls of Caithneſs, Galloway, Findlater, Northeſk, Breadalbane, Marchmont, Portmore, Hopetoun, and Deloraine; the Viſcounts Stormont and Dumblane; and the Lords Kirkcudbright, Banff, and Rollo. — The Earl of Dalhouſie was proxy for the Viſcount of Arbuthnot and Lord Forbes; the Earl of Aberdeen for Lord Saltoun; and the Earl of Abercorn for Lord Elphinſtoun. —— The ſixteen choſen were theſe.

Alexander Duke of Gordon.
William Duke of Queenſberry.
* John Duke of Athol.
William-John Marquis of Lothian.
* James Earl of Glencairn.
Archibald Earl of Eglintoun.
David Earl of Caſſillis.
James Earl of Abercorn.
John Earl of Galloway.
John Earl of Loudoun.
George Earl of Dalhouſie.
George Earl of Aberdeen.
John Earl of Dunmore.
Hugh Earl of Marchmont.
Neill Earl of Roſebery.
David Viſcount Stormont.

* In the room of the Earls of Breadalbane and Bute.

London Packet.

We are authoriſed to publiſh the following Petition from the Lord Advocate of Scotland to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, together with the Examination of Ralph Bowie, Eſq; Secretary to the Committee of Correſpondence for the Proteſtant Intereſt [386.], ſigned by himſelf.

"To the Sheriff-Depute of the County of Mid-Lothian,

The PETITION of Henry Dundas, of Melvill, Eſq· his Majeſty's Advocate, for his Majeſty's intereſt,

Sheweth,

That Lord George Gordon, who is committed to the Tower for high treaſon [403.], has been in correſpondence with Ralph Bowie, writer in Edinburgh, and David Grant reſidenter in Edinburgh; and there is reaſon to believe that there may be many particulars relating to the ſaid Lord George Gordon's crime known to the ſaid Ralph Bowie and David Grant, and

and that they may be poſſeſſed of ſundry letters and papers relative thereto.

May it therefore pleaſe your Lordſhip, to grant warrant for bringing the ſaid Ralph Bowie and David Grant before your Lordſhip for examination; and alſo to grant warrant for ſeizing all papers in the cuſtody of the ſaid Ralph Bowie and David Grant, and for inſpecting the ſame."

EXAMINATION.

About eleven o'clock forenoon of Saturday the 15th of July 1780, a meſſage came to me, being then in the Parliament-houſe, deſiring me to come immediately and ſpeak to the Sheriff in his office. I went directly to the Sheriff; who told me, that I behoved to undergo an examination relative to Ld George Gordon. I inquired, What was to be the import of the examination, and upon what authority it was to be taken? The Sheriff replied, that it was in conſequence of an application from the Lord Advocate to him: which he produced, and read, importing, that in regard it was ſuſpected there were letters from Lord George Gordon in my cuſtody, and alſo in the cuſtody of Mr David Grant; therefore craving we might be brought before the Sheriff, and examined; and alſo to grant warrant for ſeizing all papers in our cuſtody, and for inſpecting the ſame. The Sheriff then proceeded to my examination; when upon the different relative queſtions being put, I declared, that I had ſome letters in my cuſtody from Lord George Gordon; that I had no objections to produce theſe letters; that upon my word of honour I had not, ſince Lord George Gordon's committment, nor prior to that period, ſo far as I could recollect, burnt or deſtroyed any of his Lordſhip's letters. I was then ſent, along with attendants, &c. to bring the letters I had declared I was willing to produce; and upon coming into my lodging found my papers, &c. under the guardianſhip and cuſtody of a ſheriff's officer: and, upon returning with ſaid letters, found Mr Solicitor-General and John Davidſon, Eſq; agent for the crown, in company with the Sheriff. Theſe gentlemen then proceeded to my further examination, and inquired, Whether the letters I now produced were all the letters from Lord George Gordon in my poſſeſſion? To which I anſwered, that to the beſt of my knowledge the letters I then produced were all I had in my poſſeſſion; and upon the different relative queſtions, declared, that I had received more letters from Ld Geo. Gordon than thoſe now produced;—that ſuch letters were not in my cuſtody;—that I had put them out of my cuſtody ſome weeks ago, but could not recollect the preciſe time;—that I would not inform where they were;—that my reaſon for putting them out of my cuſtody proceeded from an idea that I might poſſibly be ſearched for letters from Lord George Gordon; and that although theſe letters could not tend, in the ſmalleſt degree, to hurt his Lordſhip; yet as they were wrote in the careleſs, intimate manner of one friend to another, and not intended for the public, I conſidered it would be a breach of friendſhip to produce them, and which I would not do on any account. Here I was ſtopt in my examination, and ſtrongly adviſed to think of the dangerous conſequences that would attend my refuſal to deliver up or tell where theſe letters could be found;—that I would be ſent to the Tower, and might undergo two years impriſonment. To all this I replied, that I knew of no law by which I could be puniſhed in the manner that had been pointed out, for refuſing to deliver letters that were not in my poſſeſſion; eſpecially after the candid reaſon I had aſſigned for what I did; and, at any rate, whatever could or might be done to me, I was perfectly determined in my purpoſe not to deliver up ſaid letters, nor inform where they were upon any account. I was then told, that a ſtrict ſearch ſhould be made in all my repoſitories, and every parcel of papers broke open, and that I ſhould not be preſent at ſuch ſearch. To this I anſwered, that if they had authority to make ſuch ſearch, they might do it, but they would find no more letters from Lord George Gordon than thoſe I had delivered up.—I was then deſired to retire into another room, which I had alſo been obliged to do once or twice before, where I was kept for a conſiderable time under the cuſtody of a ſheriff's officer; and upon my return I ſaw a ſlip of paper in the hands of the Sheriff, which I underſtood to contain queſtions that had been concerted and agreed on in my abſence. I was then aſked, Whether I knew of any correſpondence Lord George Gordon had in a parti-

particular town in Ireland? (the name I have forgot). Whether I knew of any correſpondence his Lordſhip had in Spain? If I knew any of the name of *Meredith* his Lordſhip correſponded or had intercourſe with? If I knew any perſon that wrote to his Lordſhip under the ſignature of *Verus*?—To all theſe queſtions I anſwered in the negative: upon which the gentlemen-examiners ſaid, they were of no conſequence, and needed not to be taken down. I replied, that of however little conſequence they might now conſider theſe queſtions, they had ſurely a meaning in putting them; and unleſs they were inſerted in my declaration, I would not authenticate it: they were thereupon marked.—It was then aſked, and anſwered, as follows.

Q. Did you ever ſee the original reſolutions of the town of Paiſley, and of ——— againſt the Popery-bill, or were they tranſmitted to you for publication?

A. During the alarm in Scotland about the Popiſh bill, a great many reſolutions, or declarations, were ſent to me from different parts of the country, in order to be publiſhed in the news-papers; but I cannot recollect whether thoſe you mention were ſent to me or not, nor do I remember the purport of them.

Q. Was you Secretary to the Committee of Correſpondence?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Lord George Gordon ever draw upon you for any ſum of money?

A. Never. There was a ſtory of this kind propagated ſome time ago, but it was a moſt malicious falſehood, and totally deſtitute of any foundation.

Q. Did his Lordſhip, in any of his letters to you, ever uſe the expreſſion, "to promote the good cauſe?"

A. I think the expreſſion a very proper one, though I do not remember of its being uſed by his Lordſhip.

Q. Do you recollect of his Lordſhip ever expreſſing himſelf that the King or his miniſtry are not the beſt Proteſtants?

A. I do not remember of his Lordſhip ever uſing ſuch an expreſſion.

My declaration was thereupon cloſed; and having ſigned it, and the few letters I produced as relative to it, I aſked if I was at liberty? and being anſwered in the negative, I was taken by a ſheriff's officer into another apartment, where I was kept for a long time; and being at length called down, I was exceedingly ſurpriſed to ſee the gentleman preſent in to whoſe hands I had put the letters, and the parcels themſelves lying upon the table.

It is here proper to go back in this narrative, and inform, that about three weeks previous to my being apprehended, I had, for the reaſon above mentioned, ſealed up the moſt of Lord George Gordon's letters in two parcels, and delivered them to a gentleman nowiſe connected with the Committee of Correſpondence, deſiring him to keep the parcels ſafely by him till I ſhould aſk them from him, and not to mention to any perſon that he had them.

The gentleman above alluded to, has given me the following detail of facts that happened, ſo far as he was concerned:—That about three o'clock of the 15th of July different perſons had been ſent in queſt of him; and being at laſt found, he was deſired to come immediately and ſpeak to the Solicitor General in the Sheriff's office. Upon his coming there, he was much ſurpriſed at being queried about letters lodged in his hands by me; and the more ſo as the queſtions put to him imported, as if I had told they were in his cuſtody: That he endeavoured to elude their queſtions at firſt, but being cloſe examined, he at laſt acknowledged they were in his cuſtody, and accordingly went home and brought them. When all this was got accompliſhed, I was again brought into the preſence of my examiners, as before mentioned; and I no doubt diſcovered a good deal of ſurpriſe at ſeeing the two parcels of letters lying on the table, and the gentleman preſent in whoſe hands they had been lodged. I endeavoured to collect myſelf as much as poſſible, and inquired how it had come about that the above-mentioned gentleman and theſe letters had come there? That although I knew a warrant was granted for examining me, and ſearching my papers, I knew of no authority they had for taking the ſame ſteps with this gentleman; and begged to know if they had any ſuch authority? But to neither of theſe queſtions did I receive any ſatisfying anſwer. I then repeated what I had ſaid in my former declaration, that as theſe letters were wrote in the familiar, careleſs manner uſed by one friend to another, and never intended to be ſeen by the public, I would not on any account have produced them, or directed where

they could be found; but now that they were laid hold of, I aſſured them I was perfectly ſatisfied, they contained nothing that could tend in the ſmalleſt degree to hurt Lord George Gordon. After all this had happened, I was ſtill kept for ſeveral hours in cuſtody, till a ſearch was made among my papers, when ſome ſcrolls of letters from me to Lord George Gordon were found, and taken.

It may ſeem very ſtrange how they came ſo ſoon to diſcover where I had put the letters that were not in my cuſtody. All the reaſon I can aſſign for it is this: The gentleman with whom I had lodged them, very imprudently called for me at the Sheriff's office after I was taken up, and had likewiſe inquired about me at the Solicitor-General's, on his way to my examination.—Theſe circumſtances had led them to ſuſpect him, and ſo they examined him firſt. I was ſtill, however, much ſurpriſed at his delivering them up in my abſence, as I had recently before given him the moſt poſitive and urgent charge, never to give the leaſt furniſe to any perſon they were in his cuſtody.

I have obtained a copy of the application from the Lord Advocate to the Sheriff, which is herewith ſent. I alſo demanded a copy of my declaration; but this was refuſed me. The above, however, I can atteſt to be a fair ſtate of the facts, according to the beſt of my recollection.

RALPH BOWIE.

Mr Bowie ſays in his private letters, that ſearches and examinations have likewiſe been made in the county of Dumfries, and at Glaſgow; and from moſt undoubted authority aſſures, that nothing has been diſcovered in Scotland, but what tends to the honour of Lord George Gordon.

The examination of the Rev. Mr David Grant, miniſter of the goſpel, one of the maſters of Watſon's hoſpital, Edinburgh, and one of the committee of correſpondence for the Proteſtant intereſt.

On Saturday, July 15. 1780, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve in the forenoon, two men delivered a verbal meſſage from Sheriff Cockburn, deſiring my immediate attendance at his office; and informing me at the ſame time, that one of them was appointed to guard my room till further orders. To this I objected. Upon which I was told, he had the Sheriff's poſitive orders for ſo doing. Upon arriving at the office I was introduced to the Sheriff, Solicitor, &c. The Sheriff addreſſed me by aſking me,—"Are you Mr Grant?" To which I anſwered,—Yes.

Sheriff. You know, I hope, Mr Grant, by what authority you have come here?

Anſwer. I believe it is by a very high authority.

Sh. And the ſubject is about your correſpondence with Lord George Gordon. Did you ever correſpond with Lord George?

Anſ. Yes.

Sh. Do you know any other of his Lordſhip's correſpondents?

Anſ. I believe Mr Bowie, and Mr Paterſon at Glaſgow, correſponded with him.

Sh. How many letters do you think Mr Bowie received from him?

Anſ. I do not know.

Sh. Did Mr Bowie ever converſe with you of late about ſecreting letters?

Anſ. No.

Sh. Did you not expect the preſent inquiry to be made?

Anſ. No, I did not; for all the letters I have are about the Scots oppoſition in 1779, and in no wiſe connected with the Engliſh buſineſs.

Sh. Did you ever ſee a printed ſpeech of his Lordſhip's?

Anſ. None but what were in the public papers.

Sh. Did you ever hear of his Lordſhip's drawing upon Mr Bowie, and its being refuſed?

Anſ. Never.

Sh. How many letters have you from Lord George?

Anſ. I believe only two.

Sh. Did you never receive more?

Anſ. No more.

Sh. Are you willing to depoſe that?

Anſ. Very willing.

Sh. Are you willing to produce theſe?

Anſ. I am not ſure if I will, or am at liberty to do it. They are confidential letters written to me, and I don't know whether I can do it. You know the law better than I, and if you think you have a right to demand them, I mean not to oppoſe it. I am ſure they will do his Lordſhip rather good than harm.

Sh. We are in poſſeſſion of them, and of all your papers already, by law.

Upon which I was deſired to go along with

with Mr Cuningham writer, and deliver them to him; which I did in the preſence of the man whom I left and found in my room. Their dates were marked,—the firſt 18th, the other 27th of May, 1779.

Then being taken to a private room, I was queſtioned by Solicitor Murray and Mr Davidſon, whether I knew any one who correſponded with his Lordſhip under the ſignature of VERUS?

Anſ. I do not.

I was then brought back to the Sheriff, and by him aſked, when I had written laſt to his Lordſhip?

Anſ. I wrote ſome time ago, and I think only once ſince he went to London.

Sh. How long ago?

Anſ. I do not recollect the preciſe time, but I am certain it is within ſix months.

Sh. What was the purport of that letter?

Anſ. I do not remember;—I believe it might be called a cover to four printed letters on the Scots oppoſition, written by myſelf, rather than a letter, with remarks on the Engliſh pamphlets, and diſapproving of the light in which ſome of them conſidered the ſubject.

Upon this the Solicitor read part of it, and called upon me to conſider my character and profeſſion in life.

To which I replied, I am ſenſible of my character and profeſſion in life, and I truſt I ſhall never do any thing unworthy of either. I am ready to give every kind of information, as if I were upon oath, becauſe I know of nothing that needs concealment.

The Solicitor read excerpts from it. I reſuſed part of them, and acknowledged both the ſtyle and ideas of the reſt.

Sh. Did you write to any other places in England?

Anſ. Yes.

Sh. Where?

Anſ. Once or twice to Newcaſtle.

Sh. What were the contents of theſe letters?

Anſ. I do not recollect.—I believe they were written with a view to inform the people of England of the Committee here being againſt joining them.

Sh. Did you in ſome of them recommend the *good cauſe* and *Proteſtant Hero*?

Anſ. Yes,—but in unexceptionable terms.

Sh. To whom did you write laſt?

Anſ. To the Rev. Mr Murray at Newcaſtle; but I don't care if that and all my letters on the ſubject were publiſhed.

Upon this ſeveral detached pieces of my letters were read; to which I endeavoured to give ſuch ſatisfactory anſwers as I could, and aſſured them that I dreaded nothing from the moſt accurate ſearch; for we had nothing in view but the good of our country, and loyalty to his Majeſty.

Meſſ. Cuningham and Dingwall, writers, were then ordered to go along with me to my room, and ſearch all my papers and letters, and if they ſhould find any letters with his Lordſhip's ſubſcription, or any connected with the buſineſs, to ſeize them.

I went with them, and we found the ſame perſon ſtill guarding my room that I left in the forenoon. After making the moſt diligent ſearch, and reading ſuch papers as they ſuſpected, Meſſ. Cuningham and Dingwall found none which they thought themſelves warranted to ſeize, or which could be the leaſt evidence againſt his Lordſhip, or any other perſon. I returned to the office, and was after ſome time called in, and told I was at liberty to go away.

D. GRANT.

N. B. Only a few of theſe queſtions were taken down in the declaration, I not knowing it to be proper or neceſſary till afterwards.

GRADUATES in MEDICINE.

On Tueſday, Sept. 12. the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen by the univerſity of Edinburgh [392.] The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively.

From Antigua.

Laurence Nihell, *De cerebro.*

From England.

Ambroſe Cookſon, *De aſthmate infantum ſuffocativo.*

From Ireland.

Phil. Pitt Walſh, *De lue venerea.*
G. Keating, *De leucorrhœa.*

Of Scotland.

Arch. Cullen, *De frigore.*
William Boyd, *De exercitatione.*

CAPTURES. [446.]

By British men of war.

From the London Gazette.

By the Amphitrite, one of Adm. Greaves squadron: A French East Indiaman.

Rear-Adm. Edwards, commander in chief on the Newfoundland ſtation, in a letter to the Admiralty, of Sept. 16. tranſmitted a liſt of fourteen prizes taken by the ſhips under his command, from the 5th of May 1780 to the 10th of September. Of which the Cygnet took 3; the Fairy and Portland, 2 each; Maidſtone, Mercury, Surpriſe, and Veſtal, 1 each; Veſtal and Fairy 2; and Maidſtone and Cygnet 1. Six of theſe are privateers, mounting from 12 to 16 guns, and upwards of 40 men each; 3 are recaptures; 4 loaded with tobacco, &c. and 1 a Congreſs packet, on board of which was Henry Laurens, Eſq; now in the Tower.

From Lloyd's Liſt.

By British men of war.

By the Centurion: The Creighton, from Tobago for London, retaken.

By the Surpriſe cutter: The Alexander, a Ruſſian ſhip, from Peterſburg for Bourdeaux, with hemp and iron, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Pegaſus frigate: An American brig, of 6 guns and 36 men, loaded with 130 hhds tobacco, being one of eleven ſail from Virginia for the Texel, carried into Leith.

By the Scourge ſloop and Surpriſe cutter: A French privateer, of 18 guns and 130 men, carried into the Downs.

By the Flying-Fiſh cutter: A French row-boat privateer, carried into the Downs.

By the Romney, Com. Johnſtone, and the Brilliant frigate, Capt. Ford: A French letter of marque, with a number of guns, from Bourdeaux to St Domingo, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Cerberus and Creſcent frigates: The Talbot letter of marque, of 10 four-pounders and 32 men, laden with 150 hhds of tobacco, from Virginia for France, carried into Plymouth.

By the Danae frigate: The Jack, an American privateer of 14 guns, carried into Quebec.

By the Virginia and Raleigh frigates: The Ann, Ker, from New York to Charleſtown, retaken, and carried into Newcaſtle.

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Bellona privateer of Glaſgow: A packet, of 16 guns and 75 men, with diſpatches to Spain from Buenos Ayres, giving an account of an inſurrection in that country. [490]

The Golden Eagle privateer, Scott, retaken, and carried into Falmouth.

The Licorne, a Dutch ſhip, from Marſeilles to Havre, carried into Mahon.

By the Friendſhip privateer of Dartmouth, Adams: A Dutch ſnow, from Bayonne to Cadiz, with flour, and a Spaniſh ſnow in baliaſt, both carried into Dartmouth.

By the Greyhound privateer of Briſtol, Nelſon: A ſnow laden with wool, tar, and turpentine; and two ſloops, with brandy, wine, and ſalt; carried into Kingroad.

By the Mars, Forſyth: The Sea-burgh, a Dutch ſhip, from Malaga to Bourdeaux, loaded with brandy, wine, &c.

By the Hawe privateer, Haſtie: The Jolly Tar, from America for the Weſt Indies, with lumber, valued at 1000l. carried into Greenock.

By the Volunteer of Jerſey: A French brig, carried into Jerſey.

By the General Conway privateer of Jerſey: A polacre, of 160 tons, loaded with lead, for Cadiz, carried into Jerſey.

By the Jupiter privateer of Briſtol, Marſhall: The brig Lively, from Maryland to Bourdeaux, with 96 hhds tobacco, and one hhd furs, carried into Kingroad.

By the Rachel, Ludlam, from London: A ſhip, valued at 4000l. carried into St Kitts.

By the Enterpriſe, Eden: The Revenge, from Baltimore to Amſterdam, of 12 four-pounders, loaded with 130 hhds tobacco, ſome indigo, &c. She has alſo taken ſix other prizes, one of which is arrived at Liverpool.

By the Surpriſe of Guernſey: A ſhip from Maryland, of 14 guns and 32 men, loaded with tobacco and ſkins.

By the Maidſtone privateer, Capt. Hilman in company with the Minorca frigate's tender: Two Dutch ſhips, from Amſterdam for Valencia, carried into Port Mahon.

By the Æolus privateer, Jeffered: La Pelle Julie, from L'Orient, laden with brandy, wine, cordage, &c.; alſo ſix French coaſters, laden with pitch, tar, &c. all ſent for Jerſey.

By the Stag privateer of Jerſey: The St Joſeph, of 70 tons; La Felicite, of 100 tons; and La Chevalier Darthefee, of 60 tons, all from Bourdeaux, with pitch, tar, &c. carried into Jerſey.

By the Stag privateer of Jerſey, and Enterpriſe of Liverpool: The Valiant, of 70 tons, laden with flour, wine, &c. and a French dogger, with pitch, tar, &c. The Valiant was loſt going into Liverpool, and all periſhed except one man.

The Zarvert, Dries, from Amſterdam for Cadiz, carried into Faro.

By the Ark, Squires: A French privateer, carried into Halifax.

The brig Commerce, retaken by the Lion letter of marque, was loſt in Carmarthen bay.

bay, and all on board perifhed except one lad.

By the Emperor privateer of Liverpool: The Jupiter, carried into Belfaft.

By the Wafp of Briftol, Capt. Langdon: The Sea-Crab, from Marfeilles to St Vallery, laden with Caftile foap, carried into Lifbon.

By the Cæfar privateer, Capt. Shaw: The Joſeph, Tindall, from Oporto to Whitehaven, retaken, and ſent into Briſtol.

By the Fame privateer of Dublin, Capt. Moore, of 22 guns and 108 men: Four French merchantmen, with letters of marque, with whom he had a ſmart engagement for an hour. One of the ſhips had 14 ſix-pounders, and 55 men; another, 12 four-pounders and 41 men; the third, 10 three-pounders and 32 men; and the fourth, of 4 ſix-pounders and 18 men. A fifth ſhip made her eſcape. [545.]

By the Enterpriſe privateer of London: The Nancy, Jenkins, from Briſtol for Antigua, retaken, and carried into Kingroad.

By the Amazon, Cleiland, and Hercules letter of marque of Glaſgow: The Hero, from Guadaloupe for New London, with rum, ſugar, &c.

By the Earl of Dunmore, Murray: A ſloop from Rhode iſland, ſent for New York.

By the Modeſty, Bewſher, from New York: A ſchooner and a ſloop, both carried into Jamaica.

By the Fair Trader privateer of London: The Vrow Catharina, from Cadiz for Amſterdam, ſent for Plymouth.

By the Free Trader privateer of London: The Gallego packet, from Buenos Ayres for Corunna.

By a Mahon privateer: The Dame Jeanen, of Gottenburg, carried into Mahon, where the cargo has been condemned.

By the Trimmer privateer of London, Capt. Hill: A French ſhip, loaded with iron, hemp, &c. for the arſenal at Toulon, carried into Mahon.

By the Trimmer privateer of London, and the Fame, Moore: A zebeck, loaded with wheat and ſome merchandiſe; a boat, loaded with wheat; a zebeck with oranges, which Capt. Hill cut out of a harbour in Majorca, under the cannon of three forts; but the Spaniards roſe in the night, killed two of the ſailors, wounded the prize-maſter, and carried the veſſel into Majorca; and a Dutch ſnow, from Barcelona to Malta loaded with 160 bales of cloth, and 29,000 dollars.

By the Alexander privateer of London: A large Daniſh galliot, for Nantz, with tar, &c. carried into Lundy iſle.

By whom taken not mentioned: The Thetis Ingram, retaken, and carried into Newfoundland; the Bell, Oldrieve, and Margarete, Chriſtina, both retaken, and carried into Halifax; the Diana, late Caſely, from London to Quebec, retaken; and the D. Hedweige Catharina, Morek, carried into Mahon.

By the French, &c.

The Robert of Borrowſtounneſs, from Riga, ſent for Chriſtianſound.

The Delamere, Batſon, from Liverpool for the Baltic, carried into Bergen.

The George, Waters, from Glaſgow for New York, carried into Dunkirk.

The Adventure, Farrah, from London for Halifax, carried into Boſton.

The Hope, Campion, carried into Boſton.

The Lovely Jane, Power, from Dublin for Newfoundland, ſent for America.

The Mary, Charles, from Antigua for Newfoundland, carried into Boſton.

The Tabitha, Hearne, from Bermudas to London, ſent for Boſton.

The Eliſabeth, Higgins, from Rotterdam for Newry, carried into Dunkirk.

The Eliſabeth and Jane, Gardner, from Elſinore for the frith of Forth, carried into Dunkirk.

The Lively, Telford, from Clyde to New York, carried into Newry in New England.

The Sally and Rachel, Hayes, with three other brigs for Gibraltar, carried into Algeſiras.

The Friends, Black, from St Kitts to London, carried into Havre.

The Anna Sophia, Neilſon, from Dublin for Leghorn, carried into Algeſiras.

The Surpriſe privateer of Liverpool, Burrows, carried into France.

La Madona del Aſſunto, a Neapolitan, from Poole for Naples; carried into Ceuta.

The Chriſtian and Karen, Ragg, from Liverpool to St Euſtatia, carried into Corunna.

Le Robuſte, Deblois, from Savannah to Antigua, carried into Boſton.

The St Bees, Williamſon, from Lifbon for New York, ſent for Boſton.

The Succeſs, Monteith, from Fyal to Quebec, carried into New England.

The Dragon, Jackſon, from Whitehaven to Quebec, carried into Marblehead.

The Eliſabeth, M'Evoy, from Liverpool to New York, carried into New England.

The Mary, of Liverpool, from Antigua for Newfoundland, carried into New England.

The Rebecca, a ſchooner, from Barbadoes for Newfoundland, carried into New England.

The Pretty Sally, Miller, from Londonderry to the Leeward iſlands, carried into Martinico.

The Providence, Buckit, from Falmouth to Quebec, carried into Salem.

The Race-horſe, Ramſay, from Portſmouth to Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz.

The

The Eliſabeth, Wells, from St Thomas's for Halifax, carried into Marblehead.

The Mayflower, Ballian, from Newcaſtle for Jerſey, carried into Dunkirk.

The Silly, Taylor, from London for New York, carried into Philadelphia.

The Glouceſter, Stokes, from London for New York, carried into Philadelphia.

The Admiral Rodney, Breſſet, carried into Bilboa.

The Zela privateer of Briſtol, Capt. Dale, carried into Cape François.

The Diana, Singley, from New York for Madeira, carried into Beverly.

The Kezia, Meader, from the whale-fiſhery, ſent for Bilboa.

The Mary and Eliſabeth, Cumings, from St Lucia for London, carried into Morlaix.

The Dolphin, Sutter, from Newfoundland to New York, carried into N. England.

The Clyde, Fletcher, from Montſerrat to New York, carried into Philadelphia.

The Tartar privateer of Liverpool, and a prize loaded with 120 hhds tobacco, both carried into Rochelle.

The Mercury, Davidſon, from Archangel, for London.

The following ſhips, part of the fleet bound for Quebec, were taken in July laſt, and carried into New England, viz. Beaver, Powell; Detroit, Inglis; Polly, Burgeſs; Beaver, Roxburgh; Buccleugh, Grant; Kitty, Thomſon; William, Symons; Ewe-retta, Featonby; Nancy, Dickie; Robert, Jeffcy; Phœnix, Fenton; Heſter, Dobſon; N. Adventure, Woder; a ſloop, Mary, ſuppoſed a tranſport; Ocean; Mary Amelia; Portſmouth; and Proteus, Watſon; in all eighteen.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Jane, Macaunſland, from Corke for New York, after having four men killed and nine wounded in the engagement, which happened within an hour's ſailing of New York; the Mercury Packet, Capt. Forbes, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company, on the Coromandel coaſt; the Adventure, Farrar, for Halifax; the Thomas, Navin, from Cork for New York; the Saratoga, Capt. Devereux, from Newfoundland to the Weſt Indies; the Favourite, Spence, from St Lucia for Newfoundland; the Free Maſon, Lyburn, from St Kitts for Newfoundland; the Betſey, Low, from Montſerrat; the Mary and Eliſabeth, Cummins, from St Lucia for London; the Nancy, Jenkins, from Briſtol for Barbadoes; the Duke of Glouceſter, Williamſon, from Galway for Briſtol; the laſt-named four were taken by the Pilgrim privateer of Salem, and the crews were put on ſhore at Crookhaven.

Taken, but ranſomed: The Induſtry, Evans, from Cardiff for London, for 520 guineas; the Lark, Dunks, from the North to the Nore, for 450 guineas; the Thomſon, Ritchie, and the Jenny, Thomſon, for 400 guineas each; the Oxford, Ferguſon, for 160 guineas; Mary, Falconer, and Mary, Thomſon, for 300 guineas each; Sinclair, Hoyle, for 500 guineas; John, Lyal, for 310 guineas; Jenny, Ferguſon, for 120 guineas; Neptune, Daurn, for 170 guineas; Molly, Marquis, for 200 guineas; Pegaſus, Miller, for 360 guineas; the Two Siſters, Yule, from Aberdeen for Dantzick, for 160 guineas; the Crow, Harriſon, from Leith for Peterſburgh, for 450 guineas; the Margaret, Beg, from Leith for Dantzick, for 500 guineas; Catty and Flora, Chapman, for 100 guineas; Nelly, Marquinſy, for 200 guineas; Kirkwall, Alexander, for 140 guineas; Meron, Langlin, for 40 guineas; Friendſhip, M'Donald, for 100 guineas; Friendſhip, Bell, for 100 guineas; Lady Gray, Thomſon, for 100 guineas; Eagle, Morgan, for 350 guineas; Adventure, Platt, for 325 guineas; Betſey, Silyns, for 300 guineas; Primroſe, Primroſe, for 275 guineas; Ann, Evans, for 70 guineas; the John and Eliſabeth, Ritton, from Sunderland for Plymouth, for 350 guineas; the Union, Neame, of Sandwich, in ballaſt, for 300 guineas; the Aiſlaby, Booze, from Archangel to Hull, for 3200 l.; the brig Seahorſe, from Blythe to Colcheſter, for 120 guineas; the Induſtry, Watk, from Dantzick to Hull, for 4500 guineas; the Neptune, Mitchell, from Leith to Memel, for 340 guineas; the Robert, M'Killer, from Archangel to Clyde, for 3000 guineas.

We are favoured with the following account by a correſpondent, the authenticity of which, he ſays, he is ſorry, may be relied on. —— "In December laſt, his Majeſty's ſhip the Penelope, of 28 guns, commanded by Capt. James Jones, having been on a cruiſe off the iſland of Cuba, captured three Spaniſh veſſels, and was returning to Jamaica with the prizes and priſoners, when a violent gale of wind came on, which obliged moſt of the Penelope's crew to go aloft; during which time the Spaniards, who were not confined cloſe, roſe, murdered Capt. Jones and his officers who were on the quarterdeck, and ſuch of the crew as were between decks, ſeized the arms, and ſhot many of the men as they deſcended from aloft: they then ſtood away with the ſhip for the Havannah.—Capt. Jones's ſon, who was put prize-maſter into one of the Spaniſh veſſels, brought over the above relation."

A letter from London, dated Oct. 5. gives the following account. —— "On Monday a brig from Dublin arrived in the river, after having ſlipped away from a French privateer, in the following moſt remarkable, brave, and dexterous manner, viz.

viz. The veſſel on her voyage to London was taken a few days ſince by a French privateer belonging to Dieppe, who immediately conducted the prize towards the above port; but the privateer being lighter, and conſequently drawing leſs water than the brig, whoſe whole crew conſiſted of only five men and a boy, left her with ſeventeen of her hands on board; who having nothing to fear from ſuch an inconſiderable crew, left them at large: but on ſome occaſion ten of the ſeventeen Frenchmen going aloft, the Captain then opportunely ſpoke to his men in Iriſh, to throw the ſeven men on deck into the ſea; which order was obeyed with the utmoſt alacrity and diſpatch; and at the ſame time the crew ſeizing the arms, called to the people above, that if they did not deſcend peaceably and ſingly down under deck, they would kill every man of them; which the Frenchmen of neceſſity obeying, the gallant Iriſhman, with his little crew, immediately ran for Dover pier, from whence he arrived ſafe in the river."

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. Mr John Young, profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity of Glaſgow, to Miſs Jean Lamont, daughter of Colin Lamont, Eſq; of Knockdow.

Oct. 2. Mr John Kemp, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, to Miſs Beatrix Simpſon, daughter of Mr Andrew Simpſon, merchant in Edinburgh, deceaſed.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr William Fairholme, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Eliza Crompton Pringle, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed James Pringle of Bowland, Eſq;

At Edinburgh, Charles Watſon of Saughton, Eſq; to Lady Margaret Carnegy, daughter of the Earl of Northeſk.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 6. At London, Mrs Joſhua Langdon, of three fine children, who, together with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well.

7. At Doonſide, Mrs Crawford of Doonſide, of a ſon.

11. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir James Pringle of Stitchill, Bt, of a daughter.

14. At the houſe of Newton, Fifeſhire, the lady of Col. John Anſtruther, of the 62d regiment of foot, of a ſon.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Colquhoun of Luſs, of a ſon.

24. At London, the Ducheſs of Rutland, of a ſon.

25. Lady Blantyre, of a ſon.

"*St James's, Oct.* 31. This evening the ceremony of the chriſtening of the young prince [504] was performed in the great council-chamber, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named ALFRED. The ſponſors were, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Biſhop of Oſnaburg, and the Princeſs-Royal." *Lond. gaz.*

DEATHS.

Lieut. William Hamilton, of the 5th regiment, youngeſt ſon of the late Maj. Hamilton of Oliveſtob. He was drowned in a melancholy manner coming from the Weſt Indies.

At Gibraltar, Col. Mawhood. He behaved in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner in the ſervice of his country, particularly in America. [39. 76, 146.]

At Stanton, Cumberland, Mrs M. Smith, aged 104.

At Fintray, Janet Taylor, aged 108.

In Lancaſhire, of a cancer in her throat, Sarah Sharrock, aged above 50. Her tongue dropt into her hand about twelve days before ſhe died.

At Taunton, James Codrington, Eſq; aged 104.

Sept. 20. At Turin, Prince Victor Amadea Louis of Savoy Carignan, aged 37 years, after a long and painful indiſpoſition, greatly regretted by all ranks of people. He has left a ſon, ten years old, who will ſucceed to his father's titles.

22. At her houſe of Omiclade, Mrs Macdonald, elder of Clanronald.

24. Mr Thomas Buchanan, ſenior, merchant in Glaſgow.

30. At Portland place, after a long illneſs, the Marchioneſs of Lothian.

Oct. 1. In Leiceſter county-gaol, Mr B. formerly of Aſhby de la Zouch. He was ſent to priſon for refuſing to pay his church-levies, amounting to 5d. which he called an unjuſt demand, and ſuffered excommunication rather than comply with it. Notwithſtanding he was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate at Harſtaff in Derbyſhire, and was a man of great frugality, he bore a confinement of ſeveral years, to the end of his life, rather than pay the demand.

2. At London, William Leſlie Hamilton, Eſq; attorney-general of the Leeward iſlands, and a member of council in the iſland of St Chriſtopher's.

3. At Banff, John Innes, Eſq; of Muirfold.

8. At Blechingly, in Surry, Sir William Sharp, aged 97. He has left to the pariſh he died in 2000l. to build almſhouſes.

In Weſtmoreland, Capt. Edward Rigby Aldred, of the corps of loyal Iriſh. He returned from St Juan's about three weeks before his death.

9. At London, Mr Evans, aged 139. He retained his ſenſes till within a week of his death.

10. At Logie, in the county of Moray, Mrs Roſe of Holme.

11. An-

11. Anthony Chamier, Esq; under-secretary of state for the southern department, member of parliament for Tamworth, and F. R. S.

11. At Leith, Mrs Margaret Kingsly, relict of Edward Legrand of Bonington, Esq;

11 At Perth, Mrs Jean Monro, relict of George Wilson, Esq; of Hilltown.

13. At Aberbrothock. Miss Mary Brown, daughter of the deceased William Brown, Esq; of Gladsmuire.

14. At Carnbee manse, Fifeshire, Mr Joseph Pitcairn, minister of that parish, in the 72d year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.

20. At Versailles, Maj-Gen. Compte de Peligny, aged 103. He was second in command at Pondicherry when Adm Boscawen laid siege to it.

23 At his seat of Bevis Mount, near Southampton, in the 83d year of his age, Sir John Mordaunt, K. B. the second on the list of generals, and colonel of the 16th regiment of dragoons.

24. At Chelsea, aged 72, Robert Jeffries, Esq; Rear-Admiral of his Majesty's fleet, on half-pay.

At the workhouse in Leeds, Ann Weddel, aged 101.

At Celbridge, in the county of Kildare, Mrs Mary M'Kee, aged 110.

30. At Stevenage, Hertfordshire, Mr James Thorpe, aged 109. He was formerly a capital farmer; but having acquired a fortune, he lived retired for upwards of forty years.

31. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mary Mackay, daughter of the late George Lord Reay.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Oct. 3. to appoint Alexander Gibsone, Esq; to be his Majesty's Commissary at Dantzick, in the room of Sir Trevor Corry, Kt, deceased.

14. to nominate and present Mr Charles Wilson to the professorship of the Hebrew tongue in the New College of the university of St Andrew's, in the room of Mr George Haddow, deceased.

War-office, October 7.

4th foot: Capt. Thomas Thomlinson to be Major, vice Sir James Murray; Capt-Lieut. Peregrine Francis Thorne to be Captain, vice Thomas Thomlinson; and Lieut. Christopher Beaty to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Peregrine Francis Thorne.

23d foot: Lieut. Hon. Charles Wyndham, of 90th foot, to be Captain, vice Harry Rooke.

94th foot: Maj. Sir James Murray, of 4th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. James Moncrief, of the corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. September 27. 1780.

Lt-Col Sir James Murray, of the 94th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. Feb. 6. 1780.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 17 1780.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Bear,	14s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Oats,	12s. 6d.	11s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
Pease,	9s. 6d.	8s. 10d.	7s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Nov. 21. 1780 Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 7d. Pease-meal, 6d 2f.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in October 1780.

Males 30 } 54 Increased 2.
Females 24 }

Age.	No.	Diseases.	No
Under 2	20	Aged ——	6
Between 2 & 5	8	Asthma ——	3
5 & 10	3	Childbed ——	2
10 & 20	2	Chincough ——	3
20 & 30	3	Consumption ——	10
30 & 40	2	Fever ——	6
40 & 50	3	Measles ——	2
50 & 60	3	Small pox ——	10
60 & 70	4	Stillborn ——	5
70 & 80	4	Suddenly ——	3
80 & 90	2	Teething —	4
90 & 100	0		

PRICES of STOCKS.

Oct. 16.

3 per cent Conf. 60 3 4ths a 5 8ths.
4 per cent Conf 58 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
Ditto New 1777, 72 1 8th.
India Bonds, 10s a 11s. Pr
Navy and Vict Bills, 11 1 half per cent.
Long Annuities, 16 1 16th a 16.
Scrip 75.
Annuities 1778, 12 1 8th a 12
Lottery Tickets, 12 l. 18s.

Oct. 28.

Bank Stock, 111 1 4th a 1 half.
South Sea Old Ann 59 1 half.
3 per cent Bk red 59 1 8th
3 per cent Conf 60 1 8ths a 1 4th.
India Ann 59 3 8ths
4 per cent. Conf 59 1 8th.
Ditto New 1777, 72 1 4th a 1 8th.
India Bonds, 8s à 10s Pr
Navy and Vict Bills, 11 per cent. ditto.
Long Annuities, 16 1 4th.
Scrip 75 1 4th.
Annuities 1778, 12 1 4th.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 2s. 6d.